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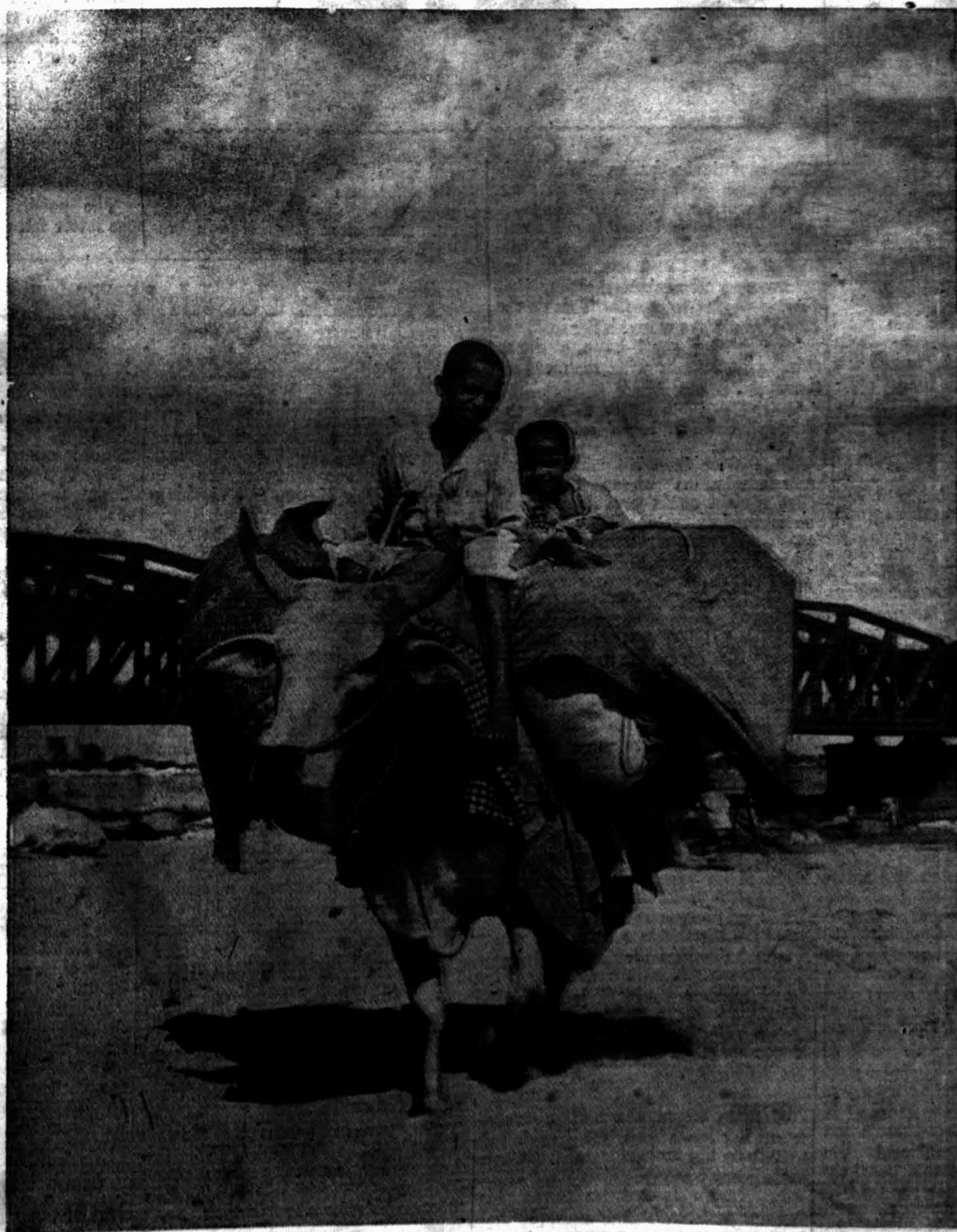
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Home With The Wash



Photo—B. F. Ferreira.

Professor Morell

He Knows Whether Hitler Is Dead-Or Alive!

(See Page 3)

Short Story

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THE PATRIOT

★ By Sajo

In the village he was known as 'Khaddharwallah' and he was intensely proud of that title for though he was a village school master Gopal-das preferred to be called a Congress-man. Patriotism was a mania with Gopal-das. The National Congress was his creed and the Congress dictates were laws with him. Poverty denied him opportunities for serving his country in the manner he desired and so he sought to satisfy his patriotic urge by instilling in his young pupils a love for their country and a desire to serve her. Consequently his pupils knew more about Congress politics and India's struggle for freedom than they know about Grammar and Arithmetic. Gopal-das was proud of this fact too. The management frowned on his misplaced enthusiasm; but Gopal-das was secretly happy to be defying somebody for the national cause. It was his bit of non-violent non-co-operation or so he believed.

When Narain was born Gopal-das resolved that the life of his young son should be dedicated to the service of his motherland. In his dreams Gopal-das already saw Narain grown to man's estate, handsome of mien, fully khaddar-clad, a leader of men. He saw young Narain in the exhilarating attitude of a national hero leading volunteer groups, addressing mass meetings, courting arrest and even going to jail. Gopal-das did not flinch at the thought of his only son going to jail; instead he felt thrilled and was filled with ecstasy. Aye, he hoped that in his son he would realise his own frustrated hopes and thwarted ambitions.

He was impatient for the child to grow up and perform the deeds he dreamed of. Narain began his national career by smiling the toothless Gandhian smile. By and by he toddled with the Nehru gait and as he grew older he lisped out national songs and national slogans. Gopal-das thrilled at these childish antics of his son and fondly believed that the child had all the makings of a national leader. Just as soon as the child was able to imbibe such thoughts Gopal-das filled him with ideas of patriotism. When other boys of his age played at marbles and flew kites, Narain trotted behind his father to the village reading room where Gopal-das read the newspaper and discussed current events with other Khaddar-clad men. Listening to their adult talk while turning the pages of an illustrated magazine or fidgeting with the umbrella tassel young Narain developed an awareness of the political happenings of the time.

Kamalabai was filled with apprehension at these goings on and trembled for the future of her son. She did not share her husband's enthusiasm for the national cause. She knew full well that the path of patriotism led to prison gates. She was aware that it was poverty and family obligations that restrained Gopal-das and that he chafed under the curb. But nothing would hold her son back from the perilous path and his father would only urge him on. Kamalabai's mother heart could not visualise the glory that a son in prison bestowed on a parent. She sought no such distinction. All she wanted was that Narain should lead a normal life, be a filial son, marry in course of time and have children of his own. He would teach in the village school taking his father's place or at the worst he would find a job in the nearest city as so many young men did these days.

Kamalabai knew that it would avail her nothing to reason with her husband on the matter of the future of their son. He would simply not listen to her. So with womanly intuition she tried other tactics. She resorted to suggestions and innuendos.

"Neighbour Sitabai was in tears today," Kamalabai said one day as the family sat in the courtyard chewing pan and discussing

local happenings. "It was her husband's birthday and he is still in gaol. Poor woman!"

"She should be a proud woman," retorted Gopal-das, "Perhaps one day you would be too, when our Narain has won the same distinction as Sitabai's husband."

Kamalabai felt rebuffed. "But Narain is not going to gaol" she said sternly though meekly. "Who is to look after us if he does?"

"Who looks after us now?" smiled Gopal-das indulgently.

Kamalabai tried another approach.

How many of those who were cut out to be patriots, like Narain, have ended as India's rice soldiers?

"The roof leaks badly. We ought to be able to re-thatch next year. Narain will have begun to earn then." As Gopal-das said nothing Kamalabai felt emboldened to continue, "There are a hundred and one things that I have put off against the time that Narain begins to earn. There's the cow I've always wanted, for instance. My mother shall have a dozen cows" said Narain with rash enthusiasm.

"But, Narain has first to free the shackled cows of India" said Gopal-das tersely.

Time after time Kamalabai made new suggestions about the things that Narain could provide when he began to earn. Gopal-das could have the newspaper at home, he could have a new pair of glasses in the place of the present pair with the ugly crack. Kamalabai herself could have a new saree for festive occasions; her wedding saree was now worn quite thin. It was easy to think of things they needed—things they had not been able to afford.

"Narain will have to earn a very big salary indeed to meet all your needs" chafed Gopal-das one day when the woman mentioned a bedstead and mattress to replace the single mat on which Gopal-das slept.

"And why shouldn't our Narain earn a big salary? Govindram's son earns a big salary and he is quite young still," said Kamalabai.

His wife's ignorant talk set Gopal-das thinking. He resolved to send Narain to college even as Govindram sent his son. Narain would be better fitted to be a leader if he had the advantage of a college education. But a village school master's salary is not designed to support a son in the university.

Kamala wiped the blinding tears from her eyes and set her inked thumb on the mortgage deed. Their little home was pledged to the Zamindar. Narain looked sadly at his mother and seeing how unhappy she looked he contrived a smile. "Don't fret, mother" he said hoarsely "I swear I'll redeem this pledge."

"I know you will, my son" Kamala smiled through her tears.

So Narain went to the city and became a student. Four years passed quickly interspersed with vacations and examinations while at home his frail mother tended a sick husband. Gopal-das had become a paralytic and had been compelled to resign his job in the school. It had now become imperative that Narain should find the job with the big salary so as to support the family and redeem the pledge on the home.

What chance had a raw youth like him to land a big job!

Narain scanned the advertisement columns of newspapers and sent applications by the dozen. As they brought no results he decided to go to the city and try personally. His father placed a palsied hand upon his head and blessed his departure while his mother bade him a tearful farewell.

Narain roamed the streets of the city and knocked at one office door after another. He interviewed managers, editors, principals. One

turned to the hotel sad and dejected. He lay awake through the night and resumed his hunt in the morning. As days passed his energy and enthusiasm flagged and his purse ran out and still he was no nearer the big job. It was evident that he could not hold out much longer. Neither could he return home defeated. Narain scanned the paper afresh. The hotel servant who came to clear the table saw him sitting benumbed staring at some enormous figures in the paper. When hours later, the hotel keeper, believing him to be asleep turned off the light, Narain did not stir. His was the agony of a man who had to relinquish all that he held precious in life. When morning came he was still slumped on the hotel table. He rose with tired eyes; but his face was resolute.

The officer behind the desk received him politely. The interview was most successful.

The next day Gopal-das received his son's letter which read 'I have found a good job at last. I shall let you know more about it anon.'

A week later came the next letter dated c/o S.E.A.C.:

'Father, forgive me. There was nothing else I could do and we need the money. Some day, perhaps, I shall prove myself worthy of you. In the meanwhile I am one of India's Rice Soldiers'

The palsied hands twitched and the letter fell to the floor.

Truman Couldn't Find Out About Atomic Bomb!

Harry S. Truman tried hard but he couldn't find out back in 1942 and 1943 what was going on at those three mysterious army plants in Tennessee, New Mexico and Washington.

It is possible now to tell how the president, as a senator from Missouri heading the powerful war investigating committee, demanded in vain an explanation of what the army was doing with several mysterious millions of dollars which Congress was dishing out for secret experiments.

The secret, which was kept from the hard-working beagles of the Truman Committee, was the atomic bomb development program.

Late in 1942, Mr. Truman became alarmed at what he considered fantastic expenditures to build and operate the three plants about which the War department had erected a wall of secrecy. He decided that his committee should be told at least some of the story.

First Sen. Truman dispatched Harry Vaughn (now Brig. Gen. Vaughn, his military side) to one of the three plants as a Truman committee investigator. But even with the committee's backing Vaughn couldn't force his way through the front gate.

Mr. Truman persisted. He sent his old and trusted friend, U.S. Marshal Fred Canfil to another plant. By dint of considerable talking Canfil got inside for a quick look.

But atomic bomb production, it developed, is so complex and so purposely spread out that Canfil couldn't make any progress. One department didn't know what the next was doing.

Canfil did get enough of an eyeful to report to the Truman committee that some mighty big business was going on in these three plants. Yet the Army could be building rockets to the moon as far as any real information he could discover.

One report says Mr. Truman himself turned up next in the vicinity of the plants and accosted an atomic bomb worker. Mr. Truman asked

him what he was working on in that plant.

"Bubble gum," was the retort. By this time Secretary of war Harry L. Stimson had learned of the Missouri senator's efforts and went to his office on Capitol Hill. He pleaded with Mr. Truman to lay off and to trust the war Department's judgement that the probable results would be well worth the expenditure of a couple of Billion dollars.

Mr. Truman's high personnel regard for Stimson's judgement and honesty caused him to call off the dogs. The Truman Committee's efforts to learn the secret of the atomic bomb program were halted.

After becoming President and watching the final development of the amazing weapon Mr. Truman realized the immensity of the secret he had tried to learn as a senator. When the time came to announce the perfection of the bomb and its first use against Japan, he did so with the feeling that it was a bigger story than even the end of the war would be.

President Truman was notified of the successful New Mexico test of the atomic bomb while at the Potsdam conference and the day was set for its first use against Japan. It was to happen while the President and his party were aboard the cruiser Augusta returning to this country.

Bad weather and other unsatisfactory technical conditions delayed the first atomic bombing by three days. Mrs. Truman admitted later that he was "on pins and needles" until news of the Hiroshima raid reached the Augusta.

Then Mr. Truman talked to his staff about the potentialities of the epochal achievement. He spoke time and again of the tremendous industrial potentialities of atomic power and of its possible future development to perpetuate peace.

He spoke of the day when, with all nations living together peacefully and with war virtually outlawed, the secret of the atomic bomb could be elevated from a thing of secrecy to a development known to and benefiting all the world.—U.P.A.

Professor Morell - Hitler's Physician

By Alfred Joachim Fischer

Among the sinister figures which surrounded the Nazi Fuehrer Prof. Morell—quack and hypnotist—was perhaps the most outstanding. Hitler swore by the curative effect of his pills and had him constantly in attendance.

It is believed that the poison capsules which killed Goebbels, Himmler and Hitler himself—were prepared by Professor Morell. At any rate the Professor should certainly know whether the Fuehrer is really dead—or still alive in some hideout!



Is He Alive?

might take secrets with him, which, if not cleared up, would sooner or later promote or even create another dangerous Hitler myth.

The blonde English chorus girl had made quite a hit in America. She was asked here, there, and everywhere, and one evening found herself at a literary supper-party.

With a blank smile she listened to a lot of talk about Aldous Huxley, Somerset Maugham, Bernard Shaw, and other British authors. Then someone mentioned H. G. Wells, and her face brightened.

"We don't think much of wells over in England," she said, firmly.

"Whom do you mean by 'we'?" asked one of the American guests.

The chorus girl looked at him sweetly.

"Mother and I," she said.

"Doctor," said the wild-eyed patient, as he rose from the steps of his farm homestead and rushed down to meet the doctor's car, "I'm in a deuce of a pickle. Don't know where to turn for relief."

"What's the trouble?" asked the doctor.

"The ghosts of my departed relatives come and perch on the tops of the fence posts all round the orchard," replied the patient. "Every night it's the same old round—they just sit there, waiting, waiting, waiting. What can I do to get rid of them?"

"Sharpen the tops of the posts," the doctor prescribed, as he drove off.

Ever since Hitler's mysterious end the secret services of all Allied power, are eagerly trying to find out whether he is dead only politically or also physically.

All combinations are, however revolving around one central point—that personality, whose past and career almost inevitably presuppose his knowledge about the last, carefully guarded Fuehrer-secret—Dr. Morell, Physician and Professor by Hitler's grace. Russian investigators have found that the respected nerve specialist used to introduce himself not only as Professor Morell, but also as Professor Tommies and Staff-Surgeon (Stabsarzt) Lingen.

For some considerable time his surgery was nicknamed "Praxis Gr. senwahn" (Megalomania Practice). Situated at the corner of Kurfurstendamm-Fasanenstrasse, (comparable to Park Lane in London), it perpetrated the impression of prosperity which stood in sharp contrast to his real circumstances and income. His wife was frequently obliged to undertake part-time work, so that at least the rent could be paid and the household money supplemented. Every patient was politely requested to pay his modest fee (2-3 marks) immediately after the consultation.

Eerie Feeling

Visitors to Dr. Morell's house could hardly suppress a slight eerie feeling on entering. The atmosphere which received them was a quaint synthesis of Edgar Allen Poe and Edgar Wallace. The very clientele of the "nerve specialist seemed rather like a religious sect tinged with spiritualism. Superstitious people, in the first place, hysterical women, expected him to cure them from their frequently only imagined ills. His surgery contained many hundreds of bottles filled with multi-coloured pills. (Written on the labels were high-sounding Latin names.) The chief bluff, however, was his "unfailing hypnotic treatment". His fascinating, though cold and piercing eyes never failed to cast a hypnotic spell on sensitive minds.

An early, but for a long time secret, supporter of the Nazis in Berlin, it was Morell's greatest desire to penetrate into the circle immediately surrounding Hitler. At last his chance came. After an exciting election speech Hitler suddenly felt indisposed. At this moment, which became decisive for his future life, Morell was pushed forward by good friends—the career as Hitler's physician envied by many, lay within reach. The subsequent professor could not boast often enough of Hitler's first consultation.

"The Fuehrer beheld my eyes as as if spellbound. I had him so much in my power, that he soon forgot his painful excitement. However, he did not swallow the little pill I gave him until I had bitten it through and taken half of it myself. From this day I had the full confidence of the Fuehrer."

Indispensable To Hitler

During the following weeks, Dr. Morell had disappeared for his patients. He accompanied Hitler on a propaganda tour through the whole of Germany. (On his return, an SS uniform could be found in his wardrobe.) His practice was now no longer the main purpose of life. Later on the maniac of Berchtesgaden did not enter a car or a plane without "Professor" Morell. Indeed, even at Hitler's headquarters, that sinister figure with the piercing eyes, which seemed to go right through less submissive generals, was constantly at his side. Hitler swore by the curative effect of Morell's pills. In his frequent rages he could only calm down by the injections of his physician. It was not so much the pills and the injections, however, as Morell's hypnotic power which brought Hitler under his spell. Since the medical effect of hypnosis is limited by time, the nerve specialist's presence became gradually indispensable.

Morell, the quack with the doctor's degree was even ordered by Hitler to be present when he was examined by other doctors, as for instance the eminent professors Bunke and Sauerbruch. With the exception of such old swordsmen of the medical science, all other doctors regarded Morell as their all-powerful dictator. His close relations to Himmler are well-known. He doubtless acted in many ways as agent to the Gestapo chief, and his practice developed by and by, into a psychological experimental station. Some of his patients were made to disclose their true opinions in hypnotic sleep, others influenced in a certain direction. There were frequent occurrences of sudden death of people who had consulted him or been invited for lunch by this prosperous pill-maker as for instance the death of Dr. Farber, one of Hitler's private secretaries the sudden end of the famous engineer for secret armaments, Lieberband, the valet Metzler, as well as a number of people from Himmler's entourage, who were befallen by a mysterious fatal disease, which broke out in periodic intervals.

His "War Service"

None the less, Morell's waiting room was invariably full. Though he had coined the gentle Teutonic phrase: "Incapable of work is only he, who presents his death certificate", he made exceptions with his own patients. A certificate from the Fuehrer's physician cost no less than 1000 marks. However, these certificates had the advantage of passing everywhere unchallenged, while

all other medical certificates applying for release from compulsory labour for women and military service for men were simply rejected by party and labour exchanges.

Professor Morell was decorated with the highest order the "Ritterkreuz Fur Kriegsverdienste", (the knighthood for meritorious service during the war). His only "War service" was, however, the direction and administration of the poison kitchen of the highest party officials. This pill mixer had at his disposal any amount of morphia, cocaine etc., and during the last two years, he equipped all ministerial, political and military leaders of the Third Reich with a packet "to be on the safe side". Each one possessed a capsule, the contents of which were mixed by Professor Morell personally and for the effect of which he guaranteed. Some of these doses made current history, through the suicide of Goebbels, Himmler, Admiral von Friedburg and other Nazi big shots, while many others, as for instance, those of Goering and Rippentrop, were never opened.

Nor has Dr. Morell himself died from the poison of his own kitchen. His story about Hitler, though not a bad invention, can yet hardly stand up to psychological investigations. The Fuehrer's "physical conscience", his confidant and shadow must know more than all the others. Either he is aware of Hitler's present whereabouts, or else he invented the preparation which caused Hitler's death.

It is of the greatest importance, that Professor Morell should be as closely guarded as no one else. He

RETURN TO MALAYA



Men of 25th Indian Division were ready to re-take Malaya by force when Japan capitulated. The Division eventually went ashore as occupational troops receiving the surrender of the Japanese there. Indian troops pass the saluting base in Kuala Lumpur Victory Parade. Lt.-Gen. O. L. ROBERTS, C.B.E., D.S.O., 34 Corps Commander, takes the salute.

An Indian Revolutionary In Tashkent

Lenin's Personal Interest In India's Freedom

BY SHAUKUT USMANI

The Hindustani Kurs (The Indian Military School) was closed and all the students were sent to the newly organised 'Oriental University' Moscow, known by its abbreviations the 'KUTV' and now known as the 'Stalin University'. But before this happened our school was strengthened in many ways. The other group of Indian revolutionaries led by Maulana Abdur Rab split up and we got its elements into our Military School. Another important thing happened at the time, which lent support to our military ambitions.

A Khilafat Delegation from Kabul led by Mr. Iqbal Shaidai and Maulana Abdul Haq came to Tashkent in October or November of 1920. The delegation was very enthusiastic about the Revolutionary Committee. This Committee was then quite in a position to help any one standing for the freedom of our country. It helped the Delegation back to Kabul with funds for contracting Indian National Revolutionaries. Similarly another delegation came from the revolutionaries of the N.W.F.P. It was also helped to go back to the N.W.F.P. with funds and work there in its own way.

It was about this time or a bit earlier or later that our school got another batch of 36 Muhajireen who like us had split into two: the one batch of 36 went to Baku on way to Turkey and the other reached here. They were the second and the last batch of Muhajireen allowed by the Afghan Government to come to the USSR. They joined our school and our number increased by a little less than fifty per cent.

The Baku Conference

Besides the school activities the students often had outside political activities. An Indian Delegation of some of us attended the Baku Conference of the Oriental Colonial People for the Oriental cipation of the entire colonial world. Our delegation was represented by Mian Akbar Shah and M. Ali. The conference was a conglomeration of all the nationalities of the East. It had enthused them into a new organised effort for the liberation of the colonial world. It was of course a multi-class Conference, the first of the kind was attended even by some of the ex-Turkish Generals of the Osmanli Regime of Turkey.

There worked a liaison group with the Soviet Military at Andijan and Osh for exploring the new routes to India through the Pamirs as the Afghan Government of those days had refused admission and passage through their territory to any army into India. We had only to cross a small strip of 15 miles through Badakhshan into Chitral. Ultimately a valiant batch of our 13 Indian comrades crossed into Chitral and were arrested there and brought to Peshwar and tried in what is known as the Second Tashkent Conspiracy Case. (The writer came back to this country in 1922 through Iran as described already in the 'Bombay Chronicle' January to July 1938).

Our liaison group working in the Far Eastern Turkestan with headquarters at Andijan (where Timur Lane was born) sent quite a thrill in the Indian Press and the Punjab Press particularly. It was headlined "Indian appointed Commander of the Indian invading army" Comrade Acharya was the first such man in charge of our Eastern Bureau and I relieved him later there in November and lived and worked there till December prior to my leaving for Moscow as one of the three already mentioned to be trained at Moscow.

Play With Bombs

Indians have a queer love for weapons. While in Andijan in charge of our Bureau (Eastern Bureau of the Indian Revolutionary Committee) I had approached to all sorts of arms and often I used to pick up a bottle-bomb or two and played absent-mindedly with them till my Russian Comrade stopped me pointing to the loose pin and the stupidity of playing such a hazardous game.

Besides the bombs we had revolvers in plenty and often the Russian girls and boys used to approach us for the license of the

same. We never misused our weapons. With the exception of one revolver to each of our comrades we never gave out anything to any one because of personal considerations or friendships.

These lovely boys and girls of Andijan of nearly our own age 16 to 19 years were the students of the Poly-Technique School of Andijan.

Their most interesting queries in those days about our country consisted about the snakes, Sadhus, the Chakravart Arithmetical Some knew the name of Poet Tagore, the only prominent Indian known to them.

The Andijan boys and girls were very handsome. I remember one Marusia who was very charming and the like of her I had seldom met in those parts. She did not know English or Persian and I did not know Russian so much in those days. We disappointed one another in our talks.

At the orders of our Revolutionary Committee at Tashkent the Andijan Bureau was liquidated, with a Russian and an Indian Comrade who had recently come to Andijan I left for Tashkent. Our student friends came to see us off. Again in 1928 I met some of them at Moscow but not Marusia.

Tashkent In Winter

It was winter, full-fledged snow season. Apples, grapes, peaches all were frozen and what a crunching sound they produced when one put them under the teeth. Another delicious fruit "Sarda" (a big melon) was in abundance and frozen inside. The Rajputana and Agra people have a way of expressing their water melons as candy-bound. Really if water-melons were to be available in Turkestan at that time of winter, when split they would have presented the form of red candy with their pinnacles of juicy stuff.

Trees, houses roads were all snow bound, I do not say ice-bound. The Russians people like winter and it is generally said winter is Russia's best ally. It is more than many ways.

It is never dark in the darkest nights during snowy winter as the snow throws back light and reflects the clouds, the stars if any or the moon. It is often as clear as day in Moscow side in this season.

Turkish Generals' Interest

Some Turkish Generals took keen interest in the Indian liberation movement. Jemal Pasha and a maternal uncle of Envar Pasha, Khalil Bey, were the most important of those. One of them joined us while the uncle of Envar joined the Maulana. Occasionally we met Khalil Bey, he was too much of a Muslim or rather a Pan-Islamist. He tried to impress upon us to side with the Maulana. We pleaded nationalism he pleaded Islam and Pan-Islamism. Jemal Pasha later on went to Afghanistan and was appointed by Amir Amanullah Khan as the organiser of the Afghan Army and he organised it well. Hyder Pasha a gunner Officer with Kemal offered his services to the Turkish Government and valiantly fought at the battle of Eski Shehr and Smyrna and fell fighting the Greeks. Jemal also went back fought and died fighting for the freedom of his country.

From shabby, uncouth, ex-slaves and worn out by foot journeys the Indians turned out within a short period into good smart soldiers. Their long boots, their Khakhi tunics, their red-starred helmets made them look the fittest persons to go and fight for the liberation of any country on earth. New cadres, new applicants began to pour in from all parts of Turkestan, Andijan and Bokhara wherever the Indian elements were. The

Shikarpuri traders of Andijan and the Muslim ones scattered here and there came to Tashkent and joined the Red Army school for the Indian Comrades. Our number swelled with enthusiasm. This was the only force yet organised outside for the liberation of India.

Golden Opportunity

We do not forget here to pay our homage to the spirit and organisation of the Indian Mujahids (Fighters) at Chamarand in the North West Frontier Independence Territory yet that is and was an irregular force but here there was a nuclei of an army well looked after and trained. Though owing to scarcity because of famine all over Russia the living conditions were not very luxuriant, yet our soldiers and comrades never complained. They bore all in patience and waited for that golden opportunity to which they had been looked for ever since entering Afghan country. What Amanullah's Government had refused they now got in abundance. It were the weapons and not food that they were yearning for. Amanullah's Government had, of course, promised us admission into the Habibia Military College, Kabul, but of what use was it to us when the Diplomatic Mission of Mahmud Tarzi in India was negotiating a treaty with Britain binding Afghanistan's hands as regards our efforts?

Here in Turkestan there was a mighty republic which had suffered at the hands of Britain and her Allies and enemies in the form of military intervention, who had come to invade the Soviet territory. From the Germans to the Finnish hordes, from the Japs to the Americans French and Italians, in all thirteen nations came to stampede the Soviet territory. Thus we could not have better ally than the Soviet Government of Lenin's days.

Lenin took personal interest in this school at Tashkent. His love for Indian freedom requires no proof or praise from me. See and go through the old numbers and issues of the 'Imprekor', see his manifestoes, see his messages

to the Indian National Congress session I particular refer here to the one addressed to the Gaya Congress Session of 1922. See what he says in all these messages.

There is no use hiding now the missions of personal emissaries sent to India to contact Indian leadership and acquaint them with the preparations of military nature in Turkestan. The Indian reply came in the form of numerous articles in the papers by leaders, "we shall fight against any one invading India and shall stand by Britain. See the Young India" files of those times and you will find the reply to Lenin's appeals and messages.

The first emissary got ten years R. I. at Peshawar in the First Tashkent Conspiracy Case, while crossing the frontier back with disappointment. The other emissaries met with similar fate later.

We are not concerned here with the fate of the Indian emissaries as with the love of the Russian people for the freedom of India and particularly that of Lenin's. His genuine efforts for Indian liberation are, of course, quite numerous. He utilised every stone and made it a leader in order to point out to the Indians the sympathies of the Russian people of the U.S.S.R. towards India. The stones he propped up as leaders fell when he died. They fell when the prop died. History has shown the correctness of this statement.

People from far far off were called and brought to take charge of the Indian work. They fought amongst themselves and fell. There came Raja Mahendra Pratap, Barkatullah, Chattapadhyaya Roy and others and all have faded away into oblivion. Their efforts and Lenin's name persists. Never again such efforts came to light since none were made with such zeal and enthusiasm as Lenin and his colleagues did at that time of the Russian revolution.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A little girl went on a visit to her grand-parents, and on the first evening they were telling her the story of Noah and the Ark.

"Were you in the Ark, Grandpa?" she asked.

"Why, no, child!" was the reply.

"Then why weren't you drowned?" she asked.

A little later she said to her grandmother: "The story says they went into the Ark two by two, doesn't it, Grandma?"

"Yes, darling," was the reply.

The girl gazed intently at her.

"Who went in with you, Grannie?" she asked.

Ruler And Emperor

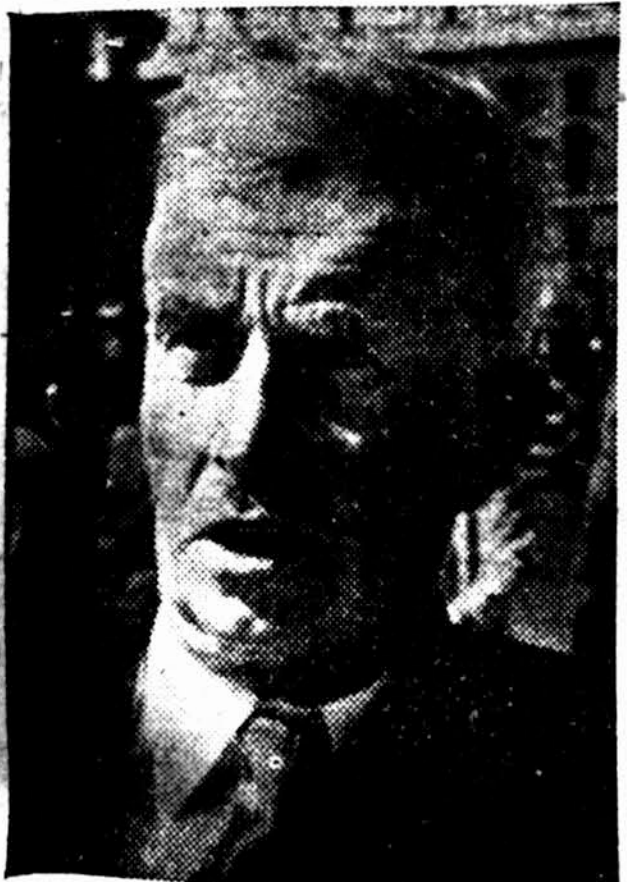


Photo taken on the occasion of the visit of Emperor Hirohito to General MacArthur. This was the first occasion in history when the Jap Emperor has made such a call.

Labour Ministers



Emmanuel Shinwell
(Fuel and Power)



Herbert Ede
(Home)



Sir Ben Smith
(Food)



George Tomlinson
(Works)

By

Harold J. Laski

In "New York Times Magazine"

The British Labor party is built upon a faith in democratic socialism. It seeks, therefore, by constitutional means to transform Great Britain into a Socialist commonwealth. To that end it has sought ever since its foundation in 1900, and more especially since its reorganization in 1918, to win a majority from the electorate in order to form a Government which can use the machinery of the British Constitution to make the economic and social transformation which socialism requires.

It therefore believes that power in all normal circumstances ought to be based upon popular consent. Save where a national community is governed like Hitlerite Germany by ruthless and barbaric tyranny or like Czarist Russia by a corrupt and inefficient dictatorship, the British Labor party has always insisted that rational discussion by free citizens should lead to the choice of representatives to carry out the will of the people. It believes in freedom of speech and freedom of association. It believes in the right to constitutional opposition. It therefore ac-

cepts the classic theory that party government is a vital principle of representative government, and that just as the Tory party may seek the votes of the electorate in order to maintain private ownership of the means of production (which is capitalism), so it is itself entitled to try and win those votes in order to bring about by due processes of law the public ownership of the means of production (which is socialism). But it has always accepted wholeheartedly the view that it is not entitled to make these changes until an electoral majority in the House of Commons entitles it to do so.

No Overnight Revolution.

The Labour party agrees also that at intervals, which in Great Britain must be not more than five years, the Government must submit its record to the people at a general election with an obligation to abide by the people's verdict. That is what Mr. Churchill and his colleagues did on July 26, 1945. That is what the Labor party has proposed to do at some date before 1950.

The Labor party does not believe that Britain can become a Socialist commonwealth overnight. That is why at the recent election it asked the voters to authorize a program by which it has been given power to nationalize the Bank of England, the coal mines, electric power, means of inland transport and the steel industry.

Since Britain is faced with other

immense tasks—the duty, for instance, of helping to rebuild the shattered fabric of European civilization, as well as carrying out a great housing scheme, big reforms in the services of health and education, and the major principles of the Beveridge report—the Labor party has restricted its program of public ownership to one sector of industry. At a later stage, if the electorate renews its power, the Labor Government will go on to nationalize other industries and to establish public ownership of the land.

All its proposals will be debated in Parliament, all its proposals must be accepted by the House of Commons. At every stage there will be widespread public discussion in the light of which members of the House of Commons will make up their minds. This, surely, is political democracy built on a full acceptance of the spirit of our Constitution.

Where Labour Stands—

The Labor party is opposed to confiscation. It proposes to pay market value for industrial property acquired by the nation under parliamentary powers. It is opposed to any attempt to injure the savings of the "little man." It does not proceed with nationalization for its own sake. Its purpose is to vest in the nation through Parliament the ownership and control of those factors in production which are vital to the national life, and to compensate the displaced owners.

It is not going to impose a single

industrial pattern of direction. It believes that structure must follow function, and that the patterns, therefore, must always be adjustable to the special nature of each function involved.

Communists, like Socialists, aim at the institution of a community in which the means of production are publicly owned. But they start from the premise that any attempt to do this democratically will meet with violent opposition from the owning class, and can therefore only be obtained through a conflict in which force is used on either side. They therefore argue that it is the business of Communists to prepare for this conflict and to be ready for a revolutionary seizure of power when a favorable moment comes. Socialism can only come after heavy fighting in which the owning class will use every means at its disposal to divide and crush the working class and its allies. When the favorable moment comes near, the owning class will seek to oppress its opponents who must be prepared to go under ground.

What Communists Can Do

While Communist parties cannot make a revolution in the manner of South American dictators making a "putsch," they can do much to educate, agitate and organize workers so that when the great historic forces of an era move toward the favorable

(Continued On Page 23.)

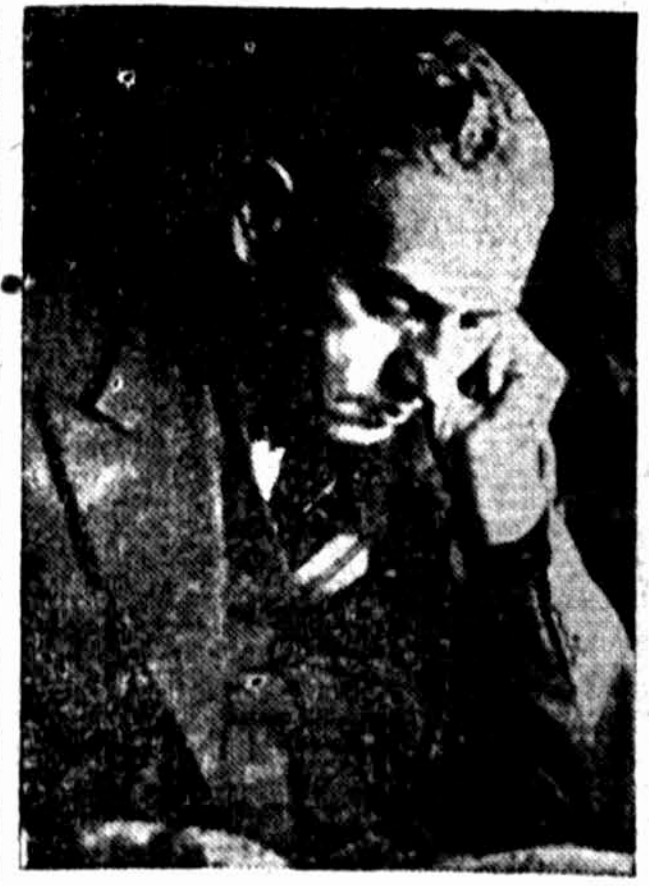


Premier Attlee

REVOLUTION BY CONSENT



John Wilmot
(Supply)



Lewis Silkin
(Town & Country Planning)



Jim Griffith
(National Insurance)



J. J. Lawson.

A short, stocky, grey-haired man with rather sharp features and very alert eyes—he is Jack Lawson, Secretary of State for War, now in South-East Asia to “talk to the boys with my coat off.”

Last war, Jack Lawson was a “full” driver Royal Artillery and he says, with a puckish smile, “I must have had the influence of my sergeant to attain that rank.”

So Jack knows what privates and gunners and sappers and drivers and all other ranks feel and think when they are in the Army, far from home, and their fighting job is finished.

When this trip of his to South-East Asia is completed, he will have covered no fewer than 50,000 air miles on official journeys in this war.

Thinking of him, I look back to the description which Jack Lawson gave of himself as a youth:

“So reading, I began my travels. A wee, pinched-face lad, who didn’t always get enough to eat; zig-zag patched trousers; elder brother’s large boots—very much the worse for wear; a string of a scarf; a kind of



“Here’s the story of a man who pushed a wheelbarrow round the world. Now, why should he do that?” “Perhaps he’d made up his mind that no one should borrow it that year.”



Amateur Actor: “I say what’s the idea of giving me the drunken part to play?”

Amateur Producer: “We thought you wouldn’t need so much rehearsing!”

Ex-Batman Now Britain’s War Minister

The Amazing Career Of Jack Lawson

By
Stanley Bishop

nobody’s dog. I travelled through amazing lands like a prince.”

Those adventures of a boy by way of the printed page have become actuality. The “nobody’s dog” now has first priority wherever he may wish to go on affairs of State. Aeroplanes await his word. Motor-cars stand by.

This man, who began his work as a lad of twelve in a Durham mine, where “darkness was a weight compared with night outside,” now moves between continents with greater facilities than a prince.

But though the circumstances of life for Jack Lawson have changed dramatically, he has not changed. He is still the straightforward, God-fearing man who devotes his efforts for the good of others. That is why he flew to Asia—to ease the uneasiness of ordinary soldiers about their demobilisation and their chances of returning home.

As he said to me, thumping the arms of his War Minister’s chair to drive in the points:

“I mean to try to get more shipping space for the lads out there. They have crawled a thousand miles on their bellies through the Burma jungles, and they deserve consideration. If I don’t get what I want some tomahawks are going to fly.”

One thing about which Jack Lawson is rigidly determined is that is any acceleration of demobilisation there shall be complete fairness between men at home and men overseas.

Chiefs of Staff, Generals, Civil Service high-ups at the War Office like and respect their new Secretary of State. “I can get on with most people,” he says. And he does. He knows his own mine; is quick-cut in decisions, and they respect him for those qualities.

Also, he knows the War Office machine and its intricacies, for he was Financial Secretary there in 1924, when Clem Attlee was War

Under-Secretary of State.

Here is a story about that time: The present Prime Minister and Jack Lawson were guests at lunch in the splendid Royal Artillery mess at Woolwich.

Said Attlee, his eyes roving: “That great chandelier must look fine when lit up.”

“Yes, it does,” said Jack Lawson. “I’ve seen it. Last time I was here I was serving these tables as officer’s orderly after stables.”

“Worth while living,” writes Lawson in his autobiography—“A Man’s Life”—to be one of the new tribe to walk into the great buildings of Whitehall.

Then he adds about those days of 1924:

“From the first I met courtesy and helpfulness departmentally and in all other matters. Let the superiors smile in their wisdom. They are the knowing ones. They are when dealing with Civil servants. Well, it is just possible that one may learn more from men from the pits than from men from a drawing-room. Civil servants are like us—all human beings.”

Jack Lawson, the man from the Durham pit, has as Minister of War, one of the best rooms in Whitehall.

Up the wide marble stairs to the first floor into the fine long office, with its tall windows overlooking the street where the Secretary of State sits, at a clean desk. He won’t let papers and minute files lie around.

There is an oval table for small conferences, used also by the Minister for his mid-day dinner when he is busy.

When office work is finished for the day, Jack Lawson goes straight to his London billet—a big bed-sitting room at Dolphinsquare, Westminster. He has been occupier there for a number of years; finds it comfortable and convenient for the House of Commons and “there is plenty

Mr. Jack Lawson with Lord Louis Mountbatten on SEAC airstrip.

of space in which I can keep my books.”

The family house is No. 7 Woodside, Beamish, near to Chester-le-Street, in Durham county. There Mrs. Lawson lives. This is the picture of her on her wedding day at Boldon Colliery village:

“Small, dainty, with black hair and sweeping eyebrows; grey eyes and natural colour of carmine—with ingrained quality stamped on her from head to foot.”

It should be a good picture, for it is given by her husband, and through all the changes which the years have brought, he still sees his wife like that, when they had neither taxi nor carriage to take them from the church.

Beginning housekeeping, they had three rooms to themselves, a little furniture—and nothing else. But Jack Lawson was so happy that—using a Durham expression—“he wouldn’t call the king his uncle.”

For him the pit, for her the home—that was their work then. But for both the dream of what the world might be.

Breaking off his labour at the pit, Jack Lawson went for a spell to Ruskin College, Oxford, but finance became troublesome and he could not carry on, although offered a chance of remaining to take his degree.

Of the end of this Oxford period he says:

“I bought a second-hand jacket and waistcoat, and the wife and I returned to Boldon Colliery. We had gone out following the will-o’-the-wisp of our dreams: it led us back to our starting-place, and as far as we were concerned it ended there. That I would ever do any other work than how coal was never dreamed. But we were rich in experience, although our potential wealth lay in my two picks.”

The Warm Hand-Shake



Jack Lawson, visited Indian and British units in Rangoon in September last. He discussed with British troops demobilization and repatriation details. He was happy with the men. The picture shows him shaking hands with Gunner John M. C.



Mrs. Kulsum Sayani

Mrs. Kulsum Sayani

She Made Five Thousand Women Literate

By Leela Jog

When clouds of the Second world war were gathering in the European skies a fond mother returned home to India leaving behind in England her elder son to continue his medical studies.

Her travel and experiences in foreign lands gave rise to a tumult in her mind and created in her a new urge to do something—something really worth while for her country. Nothing short of actual work would satisfy her and so she started on her own. Day in and day out she went from house to house talking, persuading, coaxing women to come together

at least for a couple of hours in the noon

"And it was no joke, my dear" said Mrs. Kulsum Sayani to me with a challenging twinkle in her eyes, "to climb four or even five floors in each of the half a dozen buildings in a day—and for what? Oh no, the women would not come out, not even when I—a Muslim woman—went to their homes. The very idea that a woman should read and write was quite novel. Nay, it was something unheard of. The men, too, were an obstacle. They were so suspicious about my bona fides. Yes, they even thought I was doing some party propaganda under disguise. It was so disheartening to carry on, just with myself and one teacher..."

"But don't you think" I interrupted her, "you would have had a better start if you had begun to work your Adult Education scheme under the auspices of, say, the All India Women's Conference?" "Yes, of course my scheme was passed by the National Planning Committee, but then who ever knew when it would start functioning. And I don't

and eight months post-literacy course, there was always the chance of many of them relapsing into illiteracy, Mrs. Sayani assured me that she too was not satisfied with mere literacy and then she a musingly narrated to me the saga of her 'fights' with the Maulavis and Mullas, when she first started an annual series of Ramzan lectures on social and religious subjects for Muslim women.

Her hands flung in the air and her face shrunk, she almost acted the outraged Maulavi as she said, "What sacrilege!—a woman, a mere woman should encroach upon our rights—what does she know of religion—what a sacrilege to have lectures under the sacred name of Ramzan!" "You see, they wrote me letters, threatened me to disrupt the meetings... Oh, they raised hell, and to tell you the truth, I was not a little scared, but I went ahead all the same with an audience of hardly 40 women on the first day and came triumphant with 900 on the last day."

"And you know, she continued in her own quiet manner, I ask the eminent men and women of law,

not seem quite impossible since it comes out in three languages—Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu. With rapid spread of nation-wide literacy and adult education such papers will be more and more in demand.

When I posed her the question as to what she thought was the best way of tackling the illiteracy problem in our vast country, straight and ready came the solution. "Ah it would be very simple if we all sincerely worked for it. We have to deal with millions of men, women and children. It would absorb all the W.A.C. (I)'s and many more in this work. What are our college boys and girls doing?—only shouting slogans and going on strikes. They should be compelled to teach their illiterate brethren. They could do a lot even if they took up this work during their long vacations. We really do need some drastic methods."

"If I were a dictator, I would conscript every literate man, woman and child to fight this war against illiteracy and ignorance. This will be the first step to solving many of our problems."

Muslim Women's Adult Education Committee



Group of teachers of the literacy classes—In the centre is Masuma Begum Hosain Ali Khan, who presided at a convocation—To her right is Mrs. Sayani and on her left Madame Panhai wife of the Ex-Iranian Consul General in India.

letters and religion specially to prepare their lectures which are meant for women who have no recourse to books of law and religion. "And the fun of it is," she said with a chuckle, "that this annual 'intake' has enabled many of the women to differentiate between a 'prepared' and 'palmed off' sort of a lecture. You see, these are the things which hold the interest of the women whose schooling is of a very short duration."

And then she asked me whether I had heard of the fortnightly magazine paper "Rahbar". Of course I had not only heard but even sometimes read it because I could follow its not too difficult Hindustani. "That's exactly my aim, to bring out the paper in a simple language so that the women and children can understand it. This is of course one more way, and a better one too, of preventing a relapse into illiteracy."

The paper was started in 1940 and this year a special number has come out. The circulation at present is 4,000 but Editor Kulsum Sayani is aiming at a target of four lacs in a few years to come and it does

believe in marking time in this type of work. The field is so vast, the need is so pressing and there is such immense scope for each individual if only he or she has the will to do her bit."

So, despite the lack of response from women, the undaunted Mrs. Sayani went ahead with her scheme of Home Classes for the Muslim purdah women. Of course she had no building nor even a class room to get the few women together—but she thought it was all the better. For when later on the women and their men, too, realised that it was not quite so dangerous for a woman to be able to read and write, it became very easy to get as many as twenty to thirty women to attend the classes. Besides, the very surroundings offered a wider scope for talks which would necessarily have been limited if there had been a four-walled class room, merely containing desks, a couple of maps and a few books.

Their very homes and the children afforded numerous topics of vital and immediate interest to the women pupils. In a way it helped to get them interested in what they were learning. A few remarks on cleanliness in their homes themselves and some suggestions about keeping the children healthy naturally caught their imagination and by and by the men, too, got interested in the wonderful things their women were learning.

This all-absorbing work was almost a blessing in disguise to her when her mind was worried about her son in the bomb scarred England. The Home Classes became very successful within a year and a half. The All India Women's Conference asked Mrs. Sayani to take up their own adult education programme. Under her direction and guidance many of its "sleeping" branches—to use her own word—are now doing splendid work.

Naturally, with her experience and successful efforts, the Bombay Govt. Adult Education Committee invited her to help them in working out their scheme. With a batch of about twenty-five teachers of all communities Mrs. Sayani is conducting home classes for Muslim women. Out of the 300 classes organised under the auspices of the City Literacy Committee, she is in complete charge of fifty classes and this year there are 1000 women on the roll, while during the last five years nearly 5,000 women have been made literate.

But when I expressed my doubts that despite the four months literacy



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CRIME: A New Perspective

By: B. CHATTERJI

Our social life is based on interaction of individual with other individuals and groups of individuals. Man cannot live in isolation. Living in Society he influences it and is influenced by it. His behaviour is moulded by certain "dos" and "dents" that society prescribes for the welfare and preservation of the social group.

When by consensus of opinion a particular act is held to be desirable for social goal, it takes the force of custom. When a particular custom has behind it the sanction of a State it, then, crystallizes into a Law. In ancient times this social control was exercised by religious hierarchy. It was a secular control based on religious scriptures. But this mode of control has given way to the political control of the individual.

Whatever be the form of social control, a form of social conduct is prescribed and those who conform to them are termed as law-abiding citizens. Those who do not conform to them are inimical to group interest and are considered dangerous. This group of persons are termed as criminals. Crime is defined as "any act or omission to act, punishable by society as a violation of its law". It is therefore clear that there can be no crime in modern context unless there is a law. Law of any place differs widely from that of another depending on the prevailing moral and social values.

With change of time, and with other cultural impact, social values change and consequently in law, therefore, what may be deemed to be a crime to-day may not be so tomorrow. Whatever the concept of crime we do find a variety of law-breakers some of whom are healthy while others not so, physically, mentally and emotionally; some are young, while others old; some of them are rich—others poor; men and women alike indulge in crime alike too. What then are the causes prompting a person to resort to crime?

Ag: For Crime

The study or causes is rendered more difficult by the fact that all the criminals are not detected. The study of criminology or the science of crime is necessarily limited to known criminals who pass through the judicial and penal machinery. But by the various studies made, it has been brought to light that youth is peculiarly the age of crime. Investigations carried on in America reveal the age of 26/27 as being susceptible to crime. This may be due to the fact that youth is the age, which synchronizes with a phase of endless struggle for existence. Youth is also characterized by wildness and a rebellious nature. As such scant respect for social control is obvious.

So far as crime relating to sex is concerned, any prison commitment may show that men are more involved in it than women. But it cannot be said that it is due to any

sex factor, but that it is due to conditions of life of women.

It has now been accepted that criminals as a group are defective persons either physically, mentally, emotionally or socially. There is an explanation for physically disabilities being a cause of crime. These defective individuals have to struggle for existence in common with the normal persons, and it is but natural that these persons have to compensate for their handicap through trickery, deceit, theft, blackmail etc. Compensation for inferiority is an accepted theory and it applies to criminals as well.

Mental Defects

Mental defectiveness or feeble-mindedness is also largely responsible for criminality. This has been substantiated by many prison investigations. It may be argued that all the mental defectives who resort to crime are easily caught, while intelligent ones escape, and that is why we find a large number of feeble minded persons in prisons. But it must not be forgotten that a mentally defective person has all the normal urges of human beings without a corresponding self control. He indulges in it without understanding the full implications of his acts.

There is a social aspect to these, viz there can be found an equal number of persons who have these defects and yet who do not become criminals. What is the possible explanation of this phenomena? The answer may be found in another counter question: In a given background of destitution, exploitation, ignorance, underprivilege, defective home influence, unhealthy neighbourhood, and undesirable companionship what scope has an individual to respect any form of social control? The reply necessarily will be in the negative.

The healthy growth of human personality depends on heredity and environment. The environment plays a decisive role in it. Environment shapes personality right from childhood onwards. Early influences and training as also home conditions have a profound influence on the development of an individual. If an individual fails to be socialized at this period he becomes anti-social later. Predisposition towards crime is never inherited, what is inherited are certain handicaps—physical or mental which under the stress and strain of certain environment lead to crime.

Then again lack of self-control due to certain habits that tend to weaken will power and deaden moral sensibility cause crime. Idleness and use of narcotics, drugs and alcoholic drinks weaken will power and make the conscience blunt, with the result that it subsequently ends in crime. Similarly it has been seen that during economic depression the incidence of crime increases. But

it must be remembered that poverty and destitution are not causes of crime in themselves but only motivate them.

During war time, social upheavals and disruption in the life of the individual and the family disorganization, leads to scant respect for social values and moral codes and as such crime increases.

The modern view about crime is that it is a social manifestation of conduct and as such purely a social product. Thus a criminal is as much a mal-adjusted individual as the sick and, therefore, he needs sympathy and understanding rather than contempt, segregation and punishment. "If you want to punish a man retributively, you must injure him. If you are to reform him, you must improve him. And men are not improved by injuries" says Bernard Shaw. If our aim is to make the society safe from such dangerous persons the solution lies not in huddling them in prison from where they emerge further embittered but to re-educate these handicapped individuals so that on their release they may have the opportunity of becoming good citizens.

If crime could be prevented by mere punishment, then by now, after centuries of retribution and deterrence, we should have a crimeless society, which is unfortunately not the case. Evidently the punishment method of dealing with crime has failed miserably. The prison in India today present a medieval picture. They are glorified labour and concentration camps. The rigid discipline only encourages crookedness, corruption and intrigue and leads to mental and physical breakdown. Rehabilitation and reformation can never be achieved through the rule of the rod and the whip. Another vital defect of the present prison system is that it completely ignores the fact that sex is one of the most predominant urge in an individual.

Abnormal Life

The prison life is made abnormal by the living together of persons of the same sex who are not normal. These persons live in isolation; all the social contact that they have is that of their comrades. How can one expect them to adjust the selves to normal social life on discharge? On their discharge they may become sex perverts or maniacs or come out with better skill in their profession. Where is rehabilitation in this scheme? The controlled and regimented life that a prisoner leads does not encourage him to lead a normal life afterwards. These victims of society's wrath and disapproval, need a better deal for correction, reformation, and rehabilitation.

To start with, crime should be tackled in the juvenile delinquency stage. At this stage children are

pliable and as such their personalities can be moulded to a particular social pattern. One of the most effective system that is accepted is Probation. Young persons and first offenders should be placed under probation of a qualified officer who will help the individual to adjust to his environment and lead a normal and useful life. In this system the co-operation of the offender for his ultimate welfare sought and therefore he feels responsibility towards himself and under the circumstances reformation becomes easy. When it becomes necessary an offender has to be committed to a prison. But the prisons that are necessary for the purpose are far different from those that exist to-day in India.

The Ideal Prison

The ideal prison should have a well developed psychological and psychiatric department where mental and emotional handicaps may be removed. The medical department too should be very efficient to deal with the physically handicapped. In the prison instead of labour services regular vocational guidance and training should be imparted so that after the release these persons may find normal life worth living.

Healthy recreational and cultural activities should form a part of daily routine of prison life. The process of socializing these mal-adjusted individuals should be carried on through extensive adult education. While in prison they must be released on parole as often as possible so that they may not lose contact with family life. When the bread winner of a family is sentenced, some economic security should be guaranteed to the members of his family so that they may not take to shady ways of living.

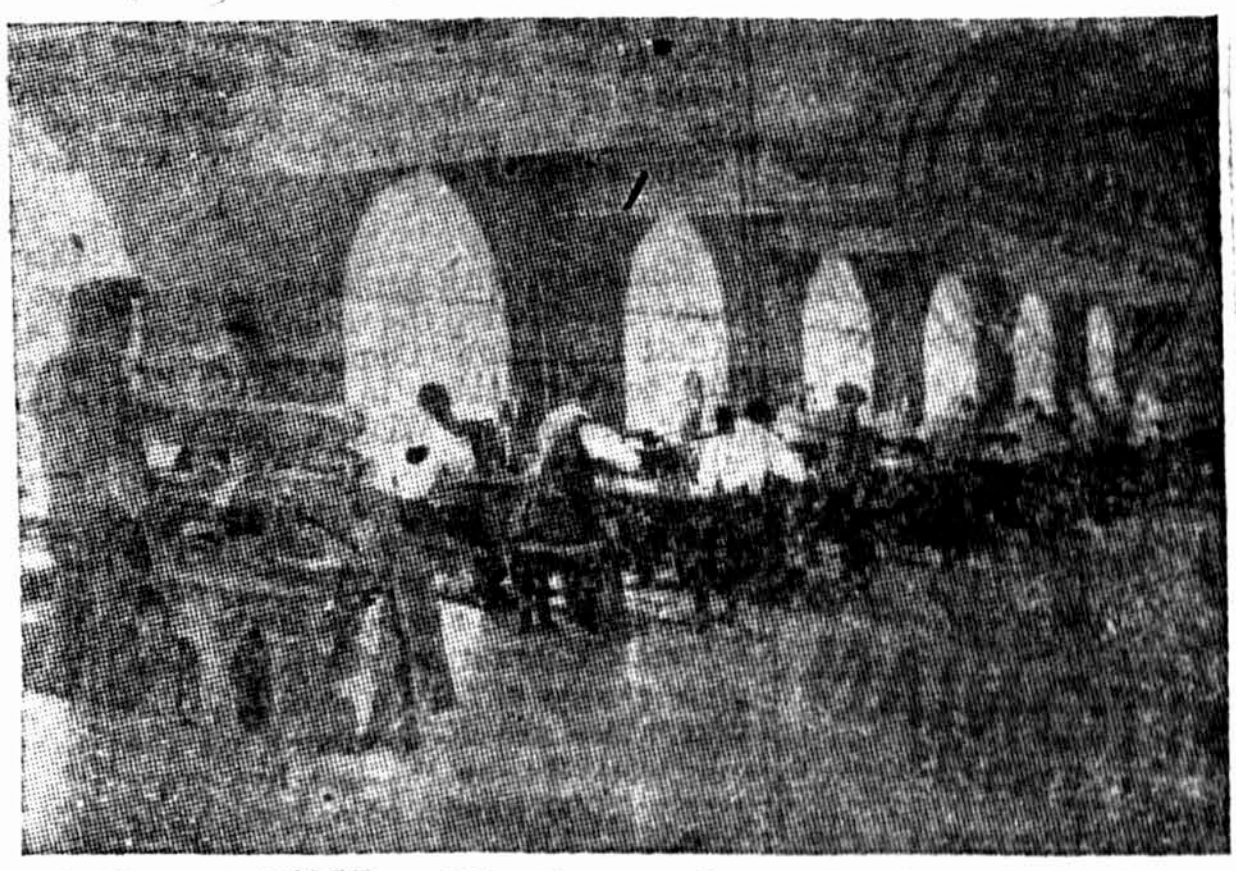
As soon as a person is released he is bewildered to find himself in the midst of an unfriendly world. He has to begin a new chapter of his life in a state of destitution. Is there any wonder that many of them go back again to the under world and subsequently become 'recidivists'. An efficient after-care system can alone check this relapse into crime. This system provides assistance in rehabilitation of the individual by finding a suitable job, by making all the unfriendly elements in his environment friendly and by following up his case so that he may not come under any unhealthy influence.

Correction, reform and rehabilitation are the three watchwords to deal with this underprivileged class of our society. Only those who have thorough knowledge of social processes, human behaviour and psychology should be in charge of prisons instead of 'military minded' personnel. Then only can we hope to make criminals of today, useful citizens of tomorrow. Under the present system there is a likelihood of a danger viz. 'Once a criminal always a criminal', which must be counteracted for the preservation and welfare of our Society.

How America Reclaims Its Delinquents



Class in Beauty culture for women detenus in Westfield State Farm.



Class in Tailoring in Woodbourne Institute for defective delinquents.

The Atom In World Affairs

NEW YORK, (By Cable). Speaking at a celebration in his honour in Washington, D.C., Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the United States fleet in the Pacific, made what was probably the most astounding statement of the year.

"The atomic bomb," he said, "did not win the war against Japan. The Japanese had, in fact, already sued for peace before the atomic age was announced to the world with the destruction of Hiroshima and before the Russian entry into the war. In saying that the atomic bomb played no decisive part, from a purely military standpoint, in the defeat of Japan this is no effort to minimize the awful power of this new weapon."

If this is correct—and Nimitz should know—then the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, certainly the losing of the second atomic missile on Nagasaki, was the worst single atrocity of the second world war despite the fact that the end of the anti-Japanese conflict may have been hastened thereby.

REAL DANGER

It nevertheless remains true that the United States government could not conceivably, in peace time, order an atomic bombing of Mexico, or Argentina, or France or England because it wished to extort something from the victim. It is inconceivable so long as the United States is a democracy and so long as public opinion remains virile, critical and free.

But a dictatorship, which is subject to no popular control and does not have to consider public opinion—because it makes public opinion—would be under no such restraint. A dictatorship operating on the principle that the end justifies the means could release an atomic bomb on a peaceful country if it wanted something important from that country.

In other words, it is not the atomic bomb which is dangerous in civilisation. It is dictatorship, and it is

Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

governments which, though not totalitarian, strive for empires, monopolies, dominating military power, and manipulated public opinion.

ONLY ONE DEFENCE

There is only one defense against the atomic bomb: freedom and real democracy.

Before 1940, all the dictatorships

Atomic age. But this is not merely the Atomic age. It is the age of mortal combat between liberty and totalitarianism.

Danger never comes from bombs or shells or bullets. Weapons are useless and lifeless without man. The danger comes from the way man is organized for economic and political purposes. The problem is not the atomic

By Louis Fischer

"Don't blame the atom, blame the human,"—says Fischer in this exclusive article. It is not really the atom bomb which is dangerous, but dictatorship and the greed of empire and power.

Common men all the world over must therefore come together to curb dictators and tyrants if civilization is to be saved.

engaged in aggression against small nations. Only dictatorships engaged in aggression. No democracy engaged in aggression. The entire question of the future peace revolves around the relationship between dictatorship and democracy.

We have defeated the fascist Axis power. Yet the great issue facing the world is still whether freedom or dictatorship shall prevail. This is the issue now being fought out in Europe, Asia, and Latin America.

On July 16, humanity entered the

bomb or our vastly-expanded productive capacity. The problem is who controls them.

INDISPENSABLE CURBS

Curbs on tyrants, imperialists, nationalists, and rapacious economic royalists were always desirable and necessary. Today they are indispensable to the safety of every man.

woman, and child on this reeling planet.

The new infernal machines of the second world war, derived as they are from the industrial plant of rich, populous states, give the big powers a death grip on small nations and colonies.

Modern armaments, and the steady multiplication of government functions, enhance the power of the state over the individual.

The growing concentration of industry and industry's ability to manufacture more with fewer hands as well as the existence of an unemployed labour reserve, tend to reduce the economic strength of wage earners and salaried employees.

NEED OF COHESION

This has been pronounced the Century of the Common Man. Actually, the positions of the Common Man are being assailed from all sides by mighty force, and he is in greater jeopardy than ever unless he organizes for political and economic action.

The cleaving of the atom calls more urgently than ever for cohesion among men. Small nations must unite against big aggrandizers. Colonial peoples must merge their differences and assume political power. Citizens must not leave politics to the professional or preying few. The millions should be active inside government not just against government. Political power must be wrested from those who have economic power. Voters should acquire the political weapons with which to control or, if need be, storm the economic Maginot Lines.

This is no time to sit home and hope over the threatening Atomic Apocalypse and remote-control domination. Don't blame the atom, blame the human.

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Religious Instruction In Schools

MAJORITY AGAINST MAKING IT COMPULSORY

Replies To "Chronicle" Questionnaire

Notwithstanding the change in the nature of the Questionnaire, and contrary to the general belief regarding the intensity of religious sentiment in all communities, the replies received to Questionnaire continue to be disappointingly few. Whether it is general apathy to real matters of

national concern or lack of sufficient facility for answering, we cannot say. But the fact remains that the answers are so few that there can be no justification for describing the result as a reflection of the public mind on a crucial issue.

Taking the replies collectively, it is clear that the large majority is definitely against the introduction of compulsory religious instruction in public institutions whether schools or colleges. About 81 per cent of the total replies hold this view, while the balance are in favour. No one is indifferent on this subject.

To camouflage religious instruction in the name of moral instruction provokes, however, a different fate. That is to say, 55 per cent are in favour of introducing some form of moral instruction, while 27 per cent are against, and 18 per cent are indifferent.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS
36 per cent would leave imparting of religious or moral instruction to denominational or sectarian organisations exclusively, while 55 per cent are against any such course and 9 per cent are indifferent.

As an alternative to leaving this instruction in the hands of religious organisations parents in their home providing such instruction for their own children and according to their convenience are favoured by 64 per cent, while 36 per cent are against parents doing it. The slightly greater majority in favour of parents is due to the fact that there is no one indifferent on this subject. The responsibility of parents, therefore, in forming the character of children, in so far as character is believed to be formed by religious or moral instruction, appears to be widely recognised.

Assuming that such religious or moral instruction is necessary and that it should be introduced compulsorily, only about 18 per cent would do so in primary schools, while 64 per cent are against that course. In this instance 18 per cent are indifferent.

In view of the preceding it is more interesting and surprising to find that, on the assumption that such education is both necessary and de-

sirable to introduce in educational institutions and made compulsory, 73 per cent would do so even as regards the higher branches of public education, 9 per cent are against that course and the balance of 18 per cent are indifferent. As this answer, however, is dependent upon the basic

assumption of the necessity and desirability of such education in public institutions, it does not necessarily contravene the general policy which is against public education being complicated by religious instruction as an integral and compulsory feature of the system.

Wonderful Remedies

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Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black up to 60 years. Your eyesight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hairs have turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2/8/-, if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3/8/-, if almost all, then purchase one phial for Rs. 5/-. Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

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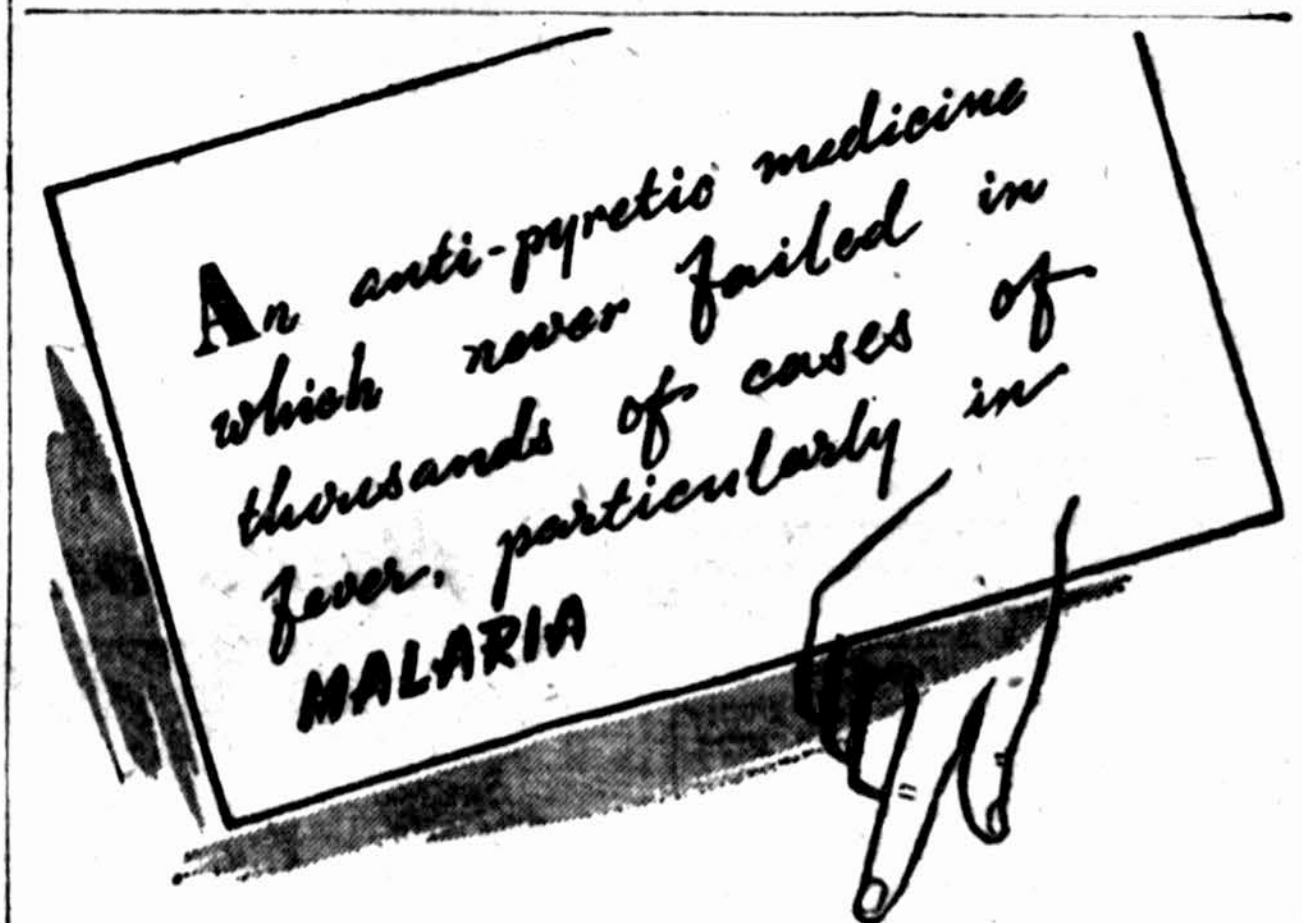
A few days application of this medicine will show wonderful effect in White Leprosy and Leucoderma. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Haktims Doctors, Kavi-ras and advertisers. Price Rs. 2/8/- for 15 days.

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mal, reduces the enlarged liver and spleen, prevents relapse, restores the patient's appetite and strength and cures anaemia, that usual but deadly sequel to a prolonged attack of fever.



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Wanted Agents for sale of our high quality cigarettes and pipe tobacco in every city and town. Write for samples and agency terms. Oriental Tobacco Co., P B No. 190, Cawnpore. 5062

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Wanted Agents and Stockists to push the sale of Asri Beauty Products. Please write to M/s. M. Lal Asri & Co., Mohanlal Road, Lahore. 9696A

Wanted Agents and Stockists for Embossing Machines and Stitching Machines. Azad Company Aligarh. 9763A

BUSINESS OFFERS

To let factory and workshop—in working condition—Equipment: Sheet Mills, Draw Benches, Lathes, Shapers, Presses, Furnaces etc. situated in the suburbs of Bombay. Correspond Box No. 9798, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Paper Mills, Paint Manufacturers, Calico Printers, Laundries and Ink Manufacturers—we sell water soluble blue which is 50 times stronger than Ultramarine Blue. Please write for price and sample to Indian Stores & Agency Co., Ltd., 9, Clive Street, Calcutta. (5285)

FINANCIAL

Rs. 5,000/- capital required for a paying post-war scheme. Details apply Box No. 9769, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

One of the largest importing concerns holding first class Foreign Agencies of Printing and Allied Machinery and Materials intends opening a branch in Bombay. The firm is prepared to engage educated local youngmen with initiative and experience in the line on terms to be mutually arranged. Please apply to Box No. 8256, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates to qualify as Homeopathic or Biochemic doctors. International Institute Aligarh. 9763B

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS (DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores lying at places shown against them:

ANTITOXIN TETANUS SERUM—1500 A. U.

LOCATION	QUANTITY	EXPIRY DATE	MANUFACTURER
(a) Central Ice & Cold Storage Depot, Bombay.	7500 Ampoules.	July 1946	Sharpe & Dohme U.S.A.
(b) Govt. Medical Stores Sub-Depot, Sabathu, Hills.	14,300 Ampoules.	October 1946.	Cutter Labs. U.S.A.
	21,887	January 1946	Eli Lilly & Co., Sharpe & Dohme
	15,000	February 1946	Parke Davis
	11,664	June 1946	Lederle Labs
	5,328	July 1946	& Cutter Labs.
	40,000	August 1946	
	7,500	September 1946	
	7,500	February 1947	
	7,500	March 1947	
	7,500	March 1947	

2. The goods are in good condition but will be sold subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi & Lahore and Director of Disposals New Delhi.

3. Stores may be inspected at site on permits to be issued by Director of Disposals, New Delhi on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2219/MED" should be accompanied by a deposit at Call receipt for Rs 500/- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tenders should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 P.M. on 5th November 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 25th November 1945.

7. Delivery of the Stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within 15 days of notification of acceptance of tender.

8. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates should be quoted per ampoule.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The Bullion market was erratic with considerable covering in gold. The gold section is manipulated by professional bull operators and forced to cover at higher rates and transfer sales to the next settlement at a discount of Rs. 1/6. Forward gold opened at Rs. 78/6 and advanced to Rs. 78/14. Next settlement was quoted at Rs. 77/8 and ready gold was placed at Rs. 78/14. Forward silver opened at Rs. 132/8 and declined to Rs. 132 on moderate liquidation but improved to Rs. 132/12. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 132/12 and tone was steady.

The market ruled very steady under manipulated state and Bulls dictated Gold price to Bears. Closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as p.
Ready Gold	79	2 0
Current Settlement	79	2 0
Next Settlement	77	11 0
Ready Silver	132	14 0
Forward Silver	132	14 0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY Oct. 27.

The Cotton Market opened to day at Rs. 392 for January delivery and declined to Rs. 391/8 under scattered selling. At the decline there appeared short covering and January improved to Rs. 393/8 but steadied at Rs. 392/8 with a moderate turnover.

Later on the market was steady with a restricted turnover and closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	392	8 0
I.C.C. March	402	4 0
I.C.C. May	414	8 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

I.C.C. January Highest 395 1/2, Lowest 389. Closing at 5.30 p.m. 391-3/4.

I.C.C. March Highest 405, Lowest 399. Closing at 5.30 p.m. 401-1/2.

I.C.C. May Highest 417, Lowest 411-1/2. Closing at 6.30 p.m. 413-1/2.

Karachi 4F January Highest 41/10/6, Lowest 41/1/6. Closing at 5.30 p.m. 41/6/3.

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 257 cent points under New York January at Exchange rate 331.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY Oct. 27.

Tata Ordinary 422; Tata Deferred 2300; Indian Iron 41/10; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 35/4; Bombay Dyeing 1985; Central India 395; Century 911/4; Gokak 305; Kohinoor 605/10; Simplex 294; Andhra Valley 1820; Tata Hydro 205/10; Tata Power 1885; Associated Cement 221/4; Belapur 225; Bombay Burma (Old) 543/12.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Oct. 26.

December highest (11.4 a.m.) 23.60-02
December lowest (2.12 p.m.) 23.69+07
January 23.56-08
March 23.68-03
May 23.76-01
July 23.75
October 23.60+02
December 23.18+05
Middling Spot 25.13+06
NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York Oct. 26.

December 23.70+02
March 23.85+04
May 23.87+06
July 23.87+03
October 23.23+03
Middling Spot 23.25-
NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

New York Oct. 26.

December 23.86
March 23.84
May 23.82

3rd WEEK

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Special Master Musical!

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Sun. Mat. 1 P. M.

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SUN. 4th Nov. MON. 5th Nov.

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Daily: 4, 7 & 10: Sun. Matinee 1.15
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For the duration Flit is obtainable in tins and bottles. Remember—if the soldier is not on the container, it is not Flit.

In War as in Peace, Flit—the insecticide that always kills!



TRUMAN LAYS DOWN 12 COMMANDMENTS

CUDDAPAH JUSTICE PARTY JOINS CONGRESS

"Only Honourable Course For Every Indian To Adopt!"

CUDDAPAH, Oct. 26 (A.P.I.): A RESOLUTION TO LIQUIDATE THE JUSTICE PARTY IN THE DISTRICT AND JOIN HANDS WITH THE CONGRESS WAS PASSED AT A CONFERENCE OF THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT JUSTICE PARTY YESTERDAY AT CHINNAMANDUM VILLAGE, RAYCHETI TALUK.

The President Mr. C. L. Narasimha Reddi and all those present, thereafter signed the Congress pledge.

Mr. Venkatasubba Reddi, Convener explaining the objects of the conference said that the time had come when they should reconsider their position in view of the prevailing

Dr. Jivraj Mehta Left Out!

NEW DELHI, October 27. (A.P.I.): Dr. Jivraj Mehta in a letter to the "Hindustan Times" says that his name is not in the electoral rolls for the Central Assembly from the Bombay City Constituency. He adds that he wrote successively to the Collector of Bombay, the Legal Department, Government of Bombay, and the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and finally sent a telegram to the Viceroy, but got no redress.

conditions. The Party had outlived its usefulness and every Indian should concentrate his efforts towards achieving the independence of the country. He was, therefore, of the opinion that the Justice Party in Cuddapah District should be liquidated.

The Chairman then called upon the members to express their views on the subject.

After a discussion, the following resolution was passed unanimously on the motion of Dr. Thippa Reddi: "This conference of Justice Party men of Cuddapah District resolves to liquidate the Party in the District and join hands with the Congress which is the only honourable courts for every Indian to adopt, and to work wholeheartedly for the independence of the country."

EX-C. P. M. LEAVES LEAGUE & JOINS MAJLIS

MADRAS, Oct. 27 (A.P.I.): Mr. C. Abbas Ali, former Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras, has resigned his membership of the Muslim League and has joined the Nationalist Muslim Majlis. Mr. Abbas Ali says he is convinced that "Pakistan is injurious to the interests of the Muslims, especially in Minority Provinces." He intends to stand for election to the Provincial Assembly on the Nationalist Muslim ticket.

Macaulay's Dream

Coming True—Soon?

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 27 (Reuter):—Prof. Harold Lascelles, in a letter to Mr. Subrata Roy Chowdhury, President of the Cambridge University Majlis, says: "I have long held the view that Macaulay was right when he said the proudest day in the history of Anglo-Indian relations would be the day upon which Britain could say to India that the time had come when India could go proudly on her own national way. I think the time has now arrived, and I look forward to seeing a Free India very soon after the elections. I hope particularly that YOUNGER MAHOMMEDANS IN INDIA WILL REALISE THAT IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO GAIN FREEDOM AND UNITY FOR INDIA AS A WHOLE THAN PURSUE COMMUNAL ADVANTAGE."

WASHINGTON: (Reuter): Patriotic housewives in the United States aided in the salvage enough tin to increase the critically short supply of tin by 6,000 tons in the past three years the War Production Board announced.

U. S. Foreign Policy Defined: "Seeking No Selfish Advantage: All Peoples Prepared For Self-Rule To Be Allowed To Choose Own Form Of Govt."

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. (Reuter): President Harry S. Truman, to-day, proclaimed "Twelve Commandments" of the United States foreign policy, in a speech officially described as the most important he had made, since he entered the White House about seven months ago.

Declaring that conversations with Britain and Canadian international control of the atom bomb would begin in the near future he warned thousands of people massed in New York's central park for the greatest Navy Day celebrations in history that "the atom bomb makes the development and application of our policy more urgent than we would have dreamed six months ago."

TRUMAN'S 12 COMMANDMENTS

That policy, President Truman said, consisted of the following twelve fundamentals:—

(1) We seek not territorial expansion of selfish advantage", he said. "We have no plans for aggression against any other State, large or small. We have not an objective which need clash with the peaceful aims of any other nations.

(2) We believe in the eventual return of Sovereign Rights and Self-Government to all peoples who have been deprived of them by force.

(3) We shall approve no territorial changes in any friendly part of the world, unless they accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.

(4) We believe that all peoples who are prepared for Self-Government should be permitted to choose their own form of Government by their own freely expressed choice, without interference from any foreign source. This is true in Europe, in Asia and in Africa, as well as in the Western Hemisphere.

(5) In co-operative action without war allies we shall help defeated enemy States to establish a peaceful democratic government of their own free choice, and we shall try to attain a world in which Nazism, Fascism and Military Aggression cannot exist.

(6) We shall refuse to recognise any Government imposed any nation by force of any foreign power.

In some cases it may be impossible to prevent a forceful imposition of such Government, but the United States will not recognise any such Government.

(7) We believe that all nations should have freedom of seas and of rivers and waterways, which pass through more than one country.

(8) We believe that all States which are accepted in the Society of Nations should have access to trade and raw materials of the world.

(9) We believe that Sovereign States of the Western Hemisphere, without interference from outside the Hemisphere, must work together as good neighbours in solution of their common problems.

(10) We believe fully that economic collaboration between all nations, great and small, is essential for the improvement of living conditions all over the world, and establishment of freedom from fear and freedom from want.

(11) We shall continue to strive to promote freedom of expression and freedom of religion throughout peace-loving areas of the world.

(12) We are convinced that preservation of peace between nations requires a United Nations Organisation, composed of all peace-loving nations of the world who are willing jointly to use force if necessary to ensure peace.

POLICY WORTH WAITING FOR

That is the foreign policy which guides the United States now and with which it confidently faces the future.

It may not be put into effect tomorrow, or the next day, but none the less it is our policy and we shall seek to achieve it.

It may take a long time but it is worth waiting for, and is worthy of striving to attain."

In the speech which is the highlight of the day in which President Truman reviewed the might of the United States Navy, massed in New York harbour, he answered those who asked why the United States needed to maintain powerful armed forces. President Truman said:—

First, our army, navy and air force

HARRIMAN HANDS OVER TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO STALIN

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuter): Moscow radio announced early today that Marshal Stalin received Mr. Averell Harriman, the United States Ambassador to Moscow, at Sochi in the Caucasus on Wednesday and that Mr. Harriman handed him a message from President Truman. Marshal Stalin is spending his holiday at Sochi.

In collaboration with our Allies must enforce the terms of peace imposed upon our defeated enemies.

Second, we must fulfil the military obligations which we undertake as a member of the United Nations Organisation to support lasting peace by force, if necessary.

Third, we must co-operate with other American nations to preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Fourth, in this troubled and uncertain world our military forces must be adequate to discharge the fundamental mission laid upon them by the constitution of the United States—to provide for common defence of the United States.

Reiterating the statement he made more than four months ago that "we do not seek for ourselves one inch of territory in any place in the world," President Truman added: "Outside of the right to establish the necessary bases for our own protection we look for nothing which belongs to any other power. We seek to use our military strength solely to preserve the peace of the world, for we know that that is the only sure way to make our own freedom secure. That is the basis of the foreign policy of the people of the United States."

DIFFERENCES DEPLORED

Referring to the current differences between the Allies, the President said: "We are now passing through a difficult phase of international relations. Unfortunately, it has always been true after last wars that unity among Allies forged by common peril has tended to wear out as the danger had passed."

The world cannot afford any let-down in the united determination of the Allies in this war to accomplish lasting peace. It was a common danger which united us before the victory. Let it be the common hope which continues to draw us together in years to come."

ATOM BOMB SECRET

Declaring that the explosion of atomic bombs should have been made the signal for an era of ever closer unity among peaceful nations President Truman said: "Differences of the kind existing to-day among nations that fought together for so long and so valiantly for victory are not hopeless or irreconcilable. There are no conflicts of interest among the victorious Powers so deeply rooted that they cannot be resolved. But their solution will require a combination of forbearance and firmness. It will require steadfast allegiance to the principles which we have enumerated. It will also require willingness to find common ground as to methods of applying those principles."

Returning to the subject of atomic bomb, President Truman declared that the talk of the new weapon making old navies, armies, and air forces out-of-date was "hundred per cent wrong."

"To-day the control of the seas rests in the fleets of the United States and her Allies", he said. "There is no substitute, for them."

President Truman reiterated that the fact that he was planning discussions with Britain and Canada, and, later, with other nations as to the international control of the atomic bomb did not mean that any secret would be given away. "The possession in our hands of this new power of destruction we regard as a sacred trust, he said, "because of our

Where Unionist Differs From Leaguer

LAHORE, Oct. 27 (A.P.I.): Malik Khizr Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab and Leader of the Unionist Party in a statement declares that "he and other Muslim members of his Party are firm and uncompromising supporters of the Muslim League objective of Pakistan, and the Muslim voters will be voting for Pakistan whether they vote for a Muslim League candidate or for a Muslim Unionist."

While the Muslim members of the Unionist Party yield to nobody in their support of the Lahore resolution of the League," he says "they do join issue with the Muslim League on the question of the Provincial administration. They believe that as things stand in the Punjab to-day, it is essential in the best interests of the Muslims as well as of the non-Muslims and, therefore, of the Province as a whole, that there should be in the Provincial Legislature, a party representing an inter-communal combination based on identity of economic needs and interests and a common economic programme such as the Unionist Party has in the past pursued in the Punjab Legislature and is resolved to pursue in the future.

Malik Khizr Hyat Khan adds "the Unionist Party and the Zamindari League leave their members at liberty to espouse, hold and advocate whatever views they choose on communal issues in All-India politics and on the question of the Indian constitution. This is the only basis on which in the Punjab an inter-communal party can be organised and run successfully and this forms the crux of the difference between the Muslim League and Muslim members of the Unionist Party."

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

"There must be co-operation with other communities if a stable ministry is to be formed and such co-operation can only be secured on the basis of a common economic programme. This programme has been provided by the Unionist Party since 1923 and has given satisfaction to the Province."

As against this, the Muslim League has neither plan nor programme to offer.

"While the Muslim Unionist supports a sound economic programme which would also ensure a stable ministry the Muslim Leaguer is committed to policy which cannot but lead to frequent breakdowns of ministries with intervals of Section 93 administration resulting in increasing bitterness and hostility between the various communities of the Province."

"The choice before the Muslim voter is between chaos, disorder and communal bitterness on the one side which is the only prospect held out by the Muslim League group and a stable and beneficent provincial administration offered by the Unionist in the interests of the masses to which he majority of the Muslims of the Province belong."

"Once the field is clear of all misrepresentation and the real issue is clearly and firmly grasped, I have not the slightest doubt what the verdict of the electorate will be."

love of peace. Thoughtful people of the world know that that trust will not be violated." It will be faithfully executed in the highest hope in the American people that world co-operation for peace will soon reach such a stage that atomic methods of destruction can definitely and effectively be outlawed for ever."

(MESSAGE INCOMPLETE)

STOP PRESS

RANGA TO BE RETURNED UNOPPOSED

BEZWADA, Oct. 27 (A.P.I.): Prof. N. G. Ranga will be yet another Congress candidate to be returned unopposed to the Central Assembly from Madras Province. He is the only candidate who has filed his nomination papers today for the seat from the Nellore-Cum-Guntur non-Mohammedan rural constituency.

LEAVE TO APPEAL DISMISSED

PATNA, Oct. 27 (A.P.I.): The Privy Council has dismissed the application of A. Mahendra Cope for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the death sentence passed on him.

CHINESE 'REDS' WARNED

Govt. Will Be Forced To Retaliate If Assaults Do Not Stop

CHUNGKING, Oct. 27 (Reuter).—Growing tension over the reorganisation of the Central Government and Communist armed forces has reached a new peak with the publication of a telegram which General Fu Tso Yi, Commander of the Twelfth War Zone, sent to General Mao Tse Tung, leader of the Chinese Communist Party. That telegram warned that "further armed assaults by Communist troops will force us to retaliate with our back against the wall" and that Communists would be "responsible for any crisis that may result."

Doom Campbell, Reuter's Special Correspondent, cables that publication of the telegram by Government Agency was interpreted as realisation on the part of the authorities of the present danger in the provinces and much greater potential threat if the hostilities are not halted.

General Fu Tso Yi's message was reported to be the direct result of "recent unprovoked attacks of Communist forces on Government troops in Suiyann" (Inner Mongolia).

Christian's Address To Bombay Mayor

Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza, the Mayor of Bombay, was presented with an address by the Indian Christian Community of Bombay at the C. J. Hall, on Saturday evening. Dr. J. A. Collaco, M.L.C., and ex-Mayor of Bombay presided. Among those present were Raja Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Mr. Mark Noronha, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay and Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Collaco in his presidential remarks observed that it was a unique function as the entire Christian community was paying its well deserved tributes to a distinguished citizen who was the first man of the first city in India.

The address eulogised the services of Dr. D'Souza, not only after being elected to the highest civic honour but also during his long career as a physician, a professor of the Grant Medical College for 34 years and a member of the Central Franchise Committee.

Dr. D'Souza in an emotional reply said that he was overwhelmed by the honour done to him by the Christians of Bombay who had come in large numbers to demonstrate their appreciation of his humble services.

HIS PLANS

He felt that he had not yet achieved the objective he had before him when he started his public career. His ambition as a servant of the public would only be fulfilled when the ameliorative plans he had in view could be at least initiated if not fully accomplished. These included solution of the beggar problem in Bombay, clearance of the city's unsightly slums, the deadly disease Tuberculosis, providing the city with better water supply and getting rid of the dustbin nuisance which was responsible for the foul stink that pervaded in certain areas of the town.

He assured the audience that the Beggar Act would be enforced from the next month. The refuse removing fleet would be reinforced by 40 more lorries shortly. The initiation of the rest of his plans was also well on the way.

The address was enclosed in a silver casket. The Mayor was profusely garlanded by nearly 50 Christian institutions.

Milk From Soya Bean

BANGALORE, Oct. 26 (A.P.I.).—The fact that milk prepared out of the Soya Bean can be used in exactly the same way as the Cow's milk, or cream or curd is suggested in a note prepared by Prof. V. Subramanian and Dr. S. S. De of the Indian Institute of Science.

The note deals with questions relating to the availability of the Soya Bean, the method of processing it and its nutritive value.

The scientists say that one lb. of Soya Bean will yield six lbs. of milk of nearly the same composition as Cow's milk.

KRIPALANI EXHORTS CONGRESS BODIES TO WIDEN THEIR ACTIVITIES

Champions I.N.A. Men And Denounces Use Of Indian Troops In Suppressing Freedom Movements Of Far East

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26 (API).—Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, in a circular letter addressed to all Provincial Congress Committees, stressed on them that they should not confine the present activities towards the forthcoming elections only, but they should also concentrate their efforts towards perfecting the Congress organisation, enrolling more members and also towards the constructive programme of the Congress.

Mr. Kripalani in his circular says: "From reports in the newspapers, I find that the main activity of Congressmen at present is confined to the forthcoming elections. Considering the attitude of the Government, this narrowing of Congress activities to the Parliamentary programme is scarcely justified. We may not forget our companions in jails who, apart from their prolonged incarceration, are subject to much harsh and humiliating treatment. Many of them are known to have suffered in health. Sri Ram Manohar Lohia's father, who had an interview with him in jail, publicly complained that his son had lost forty pounds in weight. Sri Ram Manohar Lohia's is not an isolated instance. Hundreds of our colleagues are suffering in various ways. "You know the attitude of the Government towards war prisoners and those who belong to this category."

"We consider that some of these prisoners, who were not compelled by circumstances to join the Axis forces, were motivated by as great a love for the freedom of India as the best of us

FREEDOM FIGHT

"In all freedom fights, the world over, patriots have sought outside help to free their country from foreign yoke. When Churchill said that if need be his Government would retire to America and wage war against Germany, he counted upon foreign help too. If England had been occupied by Germany, Churchill and his colleagues would have gone at the head of a massed force of Englishmen and Americans to invade England. Such an invasion, in spite of foreign help, could not have been considered as a foreign invasion. Not in that case would Mr. Churchill and his colleagues have been considered as the "King's enemies." They would have been rightly considered as patriots fighting for the freedom of their country. As long as foreign rule lasts in India, patriots in desperation will be obliged to seek foreign help too. To style such undoubted patriots as enemies of the country and criminals, is to pervert the meaning of words to suit selfish and morally and politically unjustified ends. Such camouflage can deceive nobody, much less Indians.

"You also know how Indian soldiers are being used against patriots in Indo-China and Indonesia to reinstitute in these Asiatic lands the rule of Imperial France and Holland. The British authorities and their Indian henchmen have always indignantly protested against Indian soldiers being called mercenaries. The Indian soldier is paraded as a volunteer who is fighting for his hearth and home and for justice and democracy!! For whose hearth and home and for what

variety of justice and democracy is the Indian soldier being used in Indo-China and Indonesia? The plain and unvarnished fact is that he is fighting as a mercenary at the bidding of his masters to aid French and Dutch imperialism.

And to drive back the native population to their old slavery. The Indian soldier is fighting undoubted patriots and helping imperialism. He is helping imperialisms to play successfully the game that the Fascist powers tried to play unsuccessfully, in Europe and Asia. Bad as slavery is, it is much worse to be made the instrument for enslavement of other people. Our slavery, under such circumstances, becomes a public nuisance and an international danger. By repeated resolutions of ours we have protested against this prostitution of Indian troops for foreign and imperial purposes. But our protest has fallen on deaf ears.

NO CHANGE OF HEART

"You know that what is being done in the matter of elections and how every administrative device is used to see that the popular side does not get a free and unhampered vote. In spite of the talk of "forgive and forget", the ban on the ex-Premier in Utkal to stand as a candidate in the forthcoming elections, remains. Recently, the application of Sri T. Prakasham, the ex-Minister and Sri M. Bhagavataram, the ex-Parliamentary Secretary of Madras, to be enrolled as voters for the Provincial Legislatures, were rejected on the plea that jail is no residence! Evidently those in jail are not supposed to have lived in this land!

"All these things indicate that there is no desire on the part of British imperialism to part with power. In this, there is little difference between conservative Churchill and Labourite Attlee. The present elections were devised merely to gain time. We have, therefore, to rely entirely upon ourselves and organise the country for all possible exigencies. A nation out to achieve liberty, cannot rest till the goal is reached.

"In the present world context it may not rest (even after the goal is achieved). It must be ready whenever the call comes. But the call can be effectively resounded to only by a healthy and strong organisation. The first thing in that direction at present is the perfecting of our organisation towards this end. The campaign for the enrolment of Congress members must be intensified.

HURRY UP!

"The time at our disposal is short. We must, therefore, hurry up. We may also not neglect the constructive programme, which, more than the parliamentary programme, helps the country to organise itself. Without, therefore, neglecting the forthcoming elections, let us direct every ounce of our energy to these two tasks.

"You will please send your suggestions as early as possible about the changes that you would like to be incorporated in the present constitution of the Congress to make our organisation more efficient and powerful. You may set up, if necessary, a Committee for this purpose.

"You will keep us periodically informed about the programme of Congress work in your province."

Sarojini Indisposed

Unable To Attend Sardar Function In Bombay?

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (API).—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who arrived in Delhi to-day, from Bikaner, is indisposed and is not expected to proceed to Bombay in time to preside over Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's birthday celebrations there next week. If she is well enough by then she expects to preside over a meeting of the Delhi Women's League, on October 30, and attend meetings of the All-India Women's Conference (Punjab Branch) to be held in Lahore on November 2 and 3.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has telegraphed to Mrs. Naidu, urging her to come for the birthday celebrations of Sardar Patel. "I would very much like to go, but for these previous commitments," she told a press reporter.

One Killed & 3 Injured In Garage On Fire

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One person died and three persons were injured when a fire broke out this morning in a garage at Kalbadevi Road. The body of the deceased, Premji Kanji Jethwa, was removed to the Morgue.

SARDAR'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN CITY

A Public Meeting presenting the Citizen's address to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be held on Wednesday the 31st October 1945, at Gowalla Tank Maidan. A special rostrum and dais will be erected for the purpose and decoration will be made in the Maidan. Adequate loud-speaking arrangements will be made and special enclosure will be reserved for ladies and representatives of various Public and Commercial institutions. Congress volunteers and Sevikas are required to present themselves for duties at 4 p.m. sharp. The casket to be presented to Sardar will be kept on view at the Congress House since morning of October 31st. It will be allowed to be photographed.

No Allegiance To Br. Crown

What India Demands Is Complete Independence

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuter).—A conference convened by the Indian Independence Union opened in London tonight.

The Chairman, Dr. S. P. Bhatia, declared that the Indian Independence Union was completely in favour of the Congress policy and wanted a Congress victory in the ensuing elections.

Mr. Jinnah, he said, was a militant Moslem in front of peaceful Hindus and a very big Moslem in front of aggressive British Imperialism.

Mrs. Janet Walker said that in these days of atomic bomb, people of the world could only survive by following Mahatma Gandhi's non-violence.

Swami Abhyatananda said that India had passed the state of being satisfied with Dominion Status. "We want to get out of the fading institution of British Empire."

"Neither the Hindus nor Moslems would like allegiance to an alien and non-Indian Monarch. We want complete independence without any allegiance to the British Crown," he added.

TWO-MINUTE SILENCE ON NOVEMBER 11

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (A.P.I.).—His Majesty the King Emperor has expressed his wish, says a Press 'communique' that in order to commemorate on the 11th November the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45 two minutes silence should be observed this year throughout the British Empire at 11 a.m. until 11.02 a.m. and that normal business should cease during the two minutes' silence, though rail and water transport will not be suspended. In order that the ceremony should be synchronised throughout British India, it is suggested that 11 a.m. Railway Time should be adopted everywhere.

Mudaliar's Advisers At London Conference

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (U.P.I.).—Sir Samuel Ranganathan, Sir T. Krishnamachari, Sir John Bartley, and Mr. A. D. Ikramullah (Secretary) will be the advisers to Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, India's representative on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organisation.

On the meeting of the Assembly of the Organisation to be held after the Commission's session in London, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir Samuel Ranganathan or Mr. Velloodi as alternate and Sir V. T. Krishnamachari will be India's representatives. They will be assisted by Sir John Bartley and Mr. Ikramullah as Advisers.

The Preparatory Commission is expected to meet in London on November 9 and the General Assembly on December 4.

London Committee For Nehru Fund

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuter).—An appeal committee has been formed in London to raise funds for the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital at Allahabad. Dr. S. Mehamed to the Chairman, and Mrs. J. K. Handoo and Miss Venu Chitale are joint secretaries of the Committee, which is supported by Lady Abercrombie, Lady Cripps, Dame Sybil Thorndike, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the Imam of Woking Mosque, Dr. C. L. Katial, Mr. William Dobbie and Mr. Reginald Sorensen, Member of Parliament, and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon.

In an appeal issued to-day the Committee say they hope to arrange for presentation to be made publicly on Pandit Nehru's birthday on November 13. The Committee has already raised over Rs. 1,300.

Jodhpur Donates Rs. 25,000 To Nehru Funds

JODHPUR, Oct. 25 (A.P.I.).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and party left for Delhi today. His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur, who came to Pandit Nehru's residence to see him off, donated Rs. 25,000 to the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital.

Progressive Group's Contribution To Nehru Purse

A cheque of Rs. 10,791-3 was handed over to Mr. R. K. Karanjia, Central Organiser, Nation's Purse for Jawaharlal Nehru Committee being the net proceeds of the function "Nehru Night" organised by the Progressive Group recently in aid of the Kamala Nehru Hospital at Allahabad.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoc Vad 8, 2001.
Muslim: Zikad 21, 1364.
Parsi: Aradnest 25, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-38 a.m. Sunset: 6-8 p.m.
High tide: 5-37, 17-40.
Low tide: 12-30, 23-47.

Domestic Occurrence

NAGESH SON OF MR. ATMARAM H. RANE, passed away peacefully on 24th Oct. 1945, mourned by his family and relatives.

To-day's Engagements

SHANMUKHANANDA SANGEETHA SABA: Musical Entertainment by Travanore Asthana Vidwan M. A. Kalyanakrishna Bhagavathar (Vocal), Mysore T. Gururajappa (Violin), S. S. G. Sundaram (Mridangam), at the S. I. E. S. High School Hall, Matunga, at 4-25 p.m., to-day.

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIETY: The "Czechoslovak Independence Day Celebration" will take place to-day, at 6 p.m. in the premises of the Czechoslovak Society, Acropolis, Groundfloor, Middle Colaba Causeway (near the Colaba Post Office).

DARIAT-UL-ADAB: Professor M. E. Namazi will read a paper on Jabir ibn-Hayyan, the renowned Muslim Chemist, at the monthly meeting of the Darial-ul-Adab, at 5 p.m., to-day, at Ranat Basar Manzil, Mahim.

RASHTRABHASHA SAMMELAN: The inaugural address of the Rashtra Bhasha Sammelan will take place to-day at 10 a.m., at Bal Kabiol High School Premises, Fort under the presidentship of Mr. T. S. Hegde. Mr. Rajaram Pande, will speak in Hindustani on: "The Place of Hindustani in our National Life."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH: Under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh a public meeting of the Bombay Municipal workers to consider the report of Rao Bahadur Nadkarni to-day at 4-30 p.m., at Kamgar Maldan, Parel, Mr. M. B. Samarth will preside.

ELOCUTION CLASSES: Under the auspices of the Thackeray Wag-Vihar Sanstha Elocution Classes will be conducted from Sunday and Mr. K. S. Thackeray, Editor of "Prabodha" will give inaugural talks to-day and 4th November, at 9-00 a.m. in the Dadar Vidya Mandir (opp. Gokhale Road, Norn), Dadar.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK MEETING: The adjourned annual General Meeting of the N. K. G. S. B. Co-operative Bank Ltd., will be held to-day, at 4 p.m., at Lakmi Sadan 361, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Sjt. Barigu Shastri will lecture on "The Effect of Planets on the Market as well as on the universe" at 5 p.m., to-day, in Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Gamdevi.

AHRAH'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN: Hanz Ali Bahadur Khan will open election campaign on behalf of Ahrah party to-day in a public meeting in Gahabai Street (Madanpura), at 9 p.m.

KERALA YOUTH CONGRESS: Reception to Sri S. K. Pottakkatt, progressive Malayalam Writer and Poet, at the Podar College Hall, Matunga, to-day at 9-30 a.m. C. B. Kumar will preside and Messrs. Nettur P. Damodaran, Inayatt Sankaran and others will speak.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHA: A lecture by Mr. K. N. Krishnamurti, on "Creations from Classics", 3-30 p.m., to-day, (Sunday), Sangham premises. Sri AUROBINDO CIRCLE: Dr. K. R. Srinivas Ayengar will speak on "Sri Aurobindo and Indian Renaissance" at Anand Vihar Bombay Central to-day, at 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "On God and Prayer" is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered on Sunday evening at 6-15 at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

KANNADA SABHA: Mr. K. S. Karanta will speak on "Economic Problems of Karnataka at Forbes Gujarati near Girgaum Y.M.C.A. at 9 a.m. today.

YOUTH CULTURE CENTRE: The third Annual General Meeting of the Youth Culture Centre, Bombay will be held today the 28th October, at the Vanamali Hall, Dadar, at 6 p.m. (I.S.T.)

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT: A variety entertainment of feats of strength, boxing and dances will be given at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Sundarabai Hall by Prof. Laxminarain Naidu.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE: To-day (Sunday, at 8 a.m., Congress House, Shri Nagindas T. Master will unfurl the flag.

Monthly flag salutation at Hanuman Vyam Shala, Thana, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

AT SANTA CRUZ: To-day (Sunday) 9 a.m. Flag salutation, 9-15 a.m. Lecture of Shantilal Shah, M.L.C. at Saraswati Colony Maldan, Santa Cruz.

AT MATUNGA: Public meeting at Nappoo Maidans, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. Sjt. Ashok Mehta will address.

'A' WARD CONGRESS SEVA DAL: Members to be present at 7 a.m. to-day (Sunday) on parade ground, for monthly flag salutation.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE: To-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

MR. J. K. MEHTA

Mr. J. K. Mehta of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has asked for leave to retire from April 1, 1946, and the Managing Committee has accepted his request.

The Committee has further granted him leave for six months from 1st April with full pay. And at the termination i.e. from October 1946 he will be given a special pension of Rs. 500 per month during his lifetime. The Committee will hold a special function in some shape when he leaves the office.

The present Assistant Mr. Ramlingam is appointed to fill the post as Secretary on Rs. 1,000 pay.

Indian Editors' Standing Committee

BOMBAY, Oct. 27 (UPI): Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, has nominated Mr. I. S. Jenu, Editor, "Times of India," Bombay, to be a member of the Standing Committee of the Conference.

Hindustani Classes

Under the auspices of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, classes in Hindustani will be started from Sunday 28th instant at the following Centres:—

1. Bhuleswar: Goculdas Tejpal High School, Dady Seth Agiary Lane Sunday. Time: 8-30 a.m.—11 a.m. (S.T.)
2. Mazagaon: Sir Ely Kadoorie High School, Mazagaon. Sunday. Time: 3-30 p.m.—5 p.m. (S.T.)
3. Vile Parle: Pupils' Own School, Vile Parle. Sunday. Time: 9 a.m.—11 a.m. (S.T.)

"Bhikhaji Limjibhoy Palamkote Prizes"

In last Sunday's issue of our paper we published the names of the winners of "Bai Bhikhaji Limjibhoy Palamkote Prizes". Some mistake has crept in, while naming the diploma examinations of the Trinity College of Music London. The correct version should read as under:

- (1) Miss Khorshed Edulji Batliwala, L.T.C.L.
- (2) Mrs. Jehangir P. Vazifdar (nee Daisy H. Mody), F.T.C.L.

Results Of French And German Test For M.Sc. & Ph.D. Exams.

The following candidates have passed the French & German Translation Test for M.Sc./Ph.D. Degree Examination, October 1945.

NOS.:—1 2 3 4 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 17 19 21 23 26 27 29 31 34 35 36 37 38 40 43 46 47 48 51 52 53 55 56 62 63 64 66 67 68 69 70 73 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 84 86 88 89 90 91 93 97 98 99 100 101.

Flag salutation, 8-15 a.m. Meeting of committee members, 9 a.m. Public meeting.

MAHIM TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Monthly flag salutation ceremony at 8 a.m. at Mori Road, Mahim, when Sjt. I. S. Patel will unfurl the flag.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CONGRESS PARTY: A meeting of Managing Council to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

"SOUTH-EAST ASIA DAY"

The following programme has been arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the observance of South-East Asia Day to-day (Sunday):—

6 p.m.: Public meeting in the compound of the Congress House, V. J. Patel Road, Bombay No. 4 Shri Nagindas T. Master will preside.

8 p.m.: Public meeting in the compound of the Palan Sojpal Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, B. B. and C. I. Mr. M. Y. Nurie will preside.

Meeting of members and sympathisers of the Muslim Majlis to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the Muslim Majlis Office, Madanpura, to observe Indonesian Day in response to Mauana Abul Kalam Azad's appeal. Mr. M. Y. Nurie will preside.

INDONESIA DAY AT KHAR.

In order to celebrate the Indonesia Day a meeting will be held at 6 p.m. today (Sunday) on the terrace of Laxminagar Hall 10th Road, Khar Sjt. Dantekar, M.L.A. and Acharya Bhise, Principal, Bardi High School, are expected to address the meeting.

United Party Of India

The Secretary-General of United Party of India, Connaught Place, New Delhi, writes:—

A meeting of the Working Committee of the United Party of India would be held on 28th October, 1945 at Party's Head Office at Connaught Place, New Delhi at 10 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Theatre Looks Ahead

Preparations For Lovji Cama Festival

From November with the old season will start a round of local Theatre activities such as Bombay has not seen for many years. First to appear upon the stage will be the Theatre Group on the 14th and 15th November following on their preliminary effort presenting newcomers in 'Gods and Kings', with OTHELLO the first of their scheduled productions designed for the season.

Next, Bombay theatre goers will have the opportunity of seeing the St. Xavier's College production of T. S. Eliot's modern classic 'MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL'.

The climax of the season will come in January, when a Theatre Festival consisting of competitions for actors, producers and playwrights will be organised in four separate languages by the Lovji Cama Committee for dramatics.

The Festival which will consist of separate competitions in each one of the four languages—Hindustani, Marathi, Gujarati and English—is being organized by the Managing Committee for the Lovji Cama Festival of Drama, 1945-46.

The Competition shall be as

between teams of Amateurs in each Language Group, and the Lovji Cama - Challenge Trophy shall be presented to the best team in each Group.

The organizers have prepared a machinery by means of which young writers will get all possible help in the construction of plays, lets for these Competitions. This is a deliberate and systematic scheme to cultivate and nurture local writing talent, and initiate a tradition of New Writing for the Stage.

There is an Advisory Board set up to assist those Amateurs who wish to compete for the prizes for Team Histrionics and for Production Work, and also a separate Panel of two competent and highly qualified Professors to aid and advise intending playwrights in the construction of their plays, and in the alternative to suggest the plays available for production, to other Amateurs.

Before the whole machinery starts functioning, which will be before the end of the month, young writers should take it upon themselves to start writing short plays of 30 minutes or less, for that is the only condition essential to be known by them. Details of how a playwright can compete for the Script Prize will be found in the book of General Information, available from the Secretary Beau Rivage, 36, Warden Road, Bombay.

CHRISTIANS' MEETING NEXT WEEK

Catholics And Protestants To Meet In Joint Session At St. Xavier's College

A meeting of exceeding importance affecting the interests of the Indian Christian community in general embracing the Catholic and Protestant sections will be held next week in Bombay at a joint sessions of the Catholics and Protestants at the St. Xavier's College Hall on Monday and Tuesday, 29th and 30th October respectively. Representatives from the All-India Christian Conference and from the newly formed Catholic Union of India, will meet on the occasion.

This is the first time that representatives of the Catholic and Protestant sections of the Indian Christian Community have met together in the A.I. Christian Conference on an All-India basis. The All-India Christian Conference, which has been in existence for the last twenty-five years, with General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. B.L. Rallia Ram as its veteran secretary (Mr. Satya Balasingham of Madras is the President this year) though preponderantly catering to the Protestant section of the community and holding its annual session in every part of the country, has thrown open its doors to the Catholics. Prominent Catholics who have participated in its sessions are Messrs. A. Soares and Joachim Alva. Its past Presidents have been Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, his sister Rani Amrit Kaur, the late Dr. S. K. Datta and C. C. Paul members of the London Round Table Conference who plumped outright for joint electorates and voted "en bloc" for the nationalist cause.

Amongst the prominent people who will attend the joint sessions of the two bodies will be Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, B. L. Rallia Ram, A. Soares, C. M. Lobo, Retired Judicial Commissioner of Sind Frank Oliveira, ex-Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, J. P. Roche-Vicoria, M.L.A. (Tuticorin), Mr. and Mrs. Joachim Alva and Mr. J. S. S. Malelu, President, Nationalist Christian Party.

K.E.M. Hospital Patients' Library & Nursery Fund

It is a calamity to fall ill. The poorer the person the greater is the calamity. The public hospitals do minister efficiently to the needs of the ailing body but are not in a position to ensure those few amenities which seem to make the miserable moments shorter. An idea has been put forward to provide suitable books, periodicals, magazines, etc., for the grown-up patients and picture books, puzzles and toys for the children. A committee has been formed to take steps to give a practical shape to this scheme.

The Committee appeals to the ever-generous Bombay public to give its support in cash or kind. Contributions should be sent to: DR. P. K. SEN, (M.S.) C/O DEAN, Seth G.S. Medical College, Parel.

The order banning the carrying of weapons in Bombay City imposed on October 14, expired at midnight on October 28. It has not been renewed.

AZAD FOR VINDHYACHAL

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26 (U.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, will proceed to Vindhyachal near Mirzapore for a short stay in the first week of November.

Vindhyachal is situated in picturesque and healthy surroundings of high and long Vindhya ranges by the side of the river Ganges. It is expected that in this salubrious climate Maulana Azad's health would improve. Dr. Bimala Kanta Majumdar of Mirzapore is making all arrangements for the Congress President's stay there.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA Oct. 27 (A.P.I.) Following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 27th October 1945. Local thundershowers have occurred in Kashmir and in the South Peninsula.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, from January 1, 1945, and departure from normal recorded at 8-0 hours (I.S.T.) on October 27, 1945:

Abu	77	62	0	76.8	+29.6	Ahmedabad
96	69	0	36.7	+7.7	Ahmednagar	
16.0	6.1	Belgaum	85	61	0	43.5
5.2	Belary	90	67	0	10.6	-6.9
BOMBAY	95	75	0	87.6	+17.2	Calcutta
87	70	0	58.9	-7.8	Calicut	
86	75	0	90.3	-23.7	Cheerapunji	
76	58	0	398.5	-21.6	Cochin	
84	76	0	84.1	-21.1	Hyderabad (Dn)	
87	63	0	29.8	-2.2	Kodakkanal	
63	54	0	28.5	-21.5	Madras	
83	75	0	26.2	-0	Mahabaleshwar	
76	60	0	249.2	-9.9	Mysore	
80	66	1.3	27.4	-0.4	Poona	
90	59	0	22.7	-2.4	Sholapur	
89	61	0	16.3	-9	Simla	
63	50	0	65.3	+6.1	Srinagar	
49	44	0.4	17.0	-7.1	Surat	
100	70	0	68.9	+27.7		

TO-DAY ON RADIO

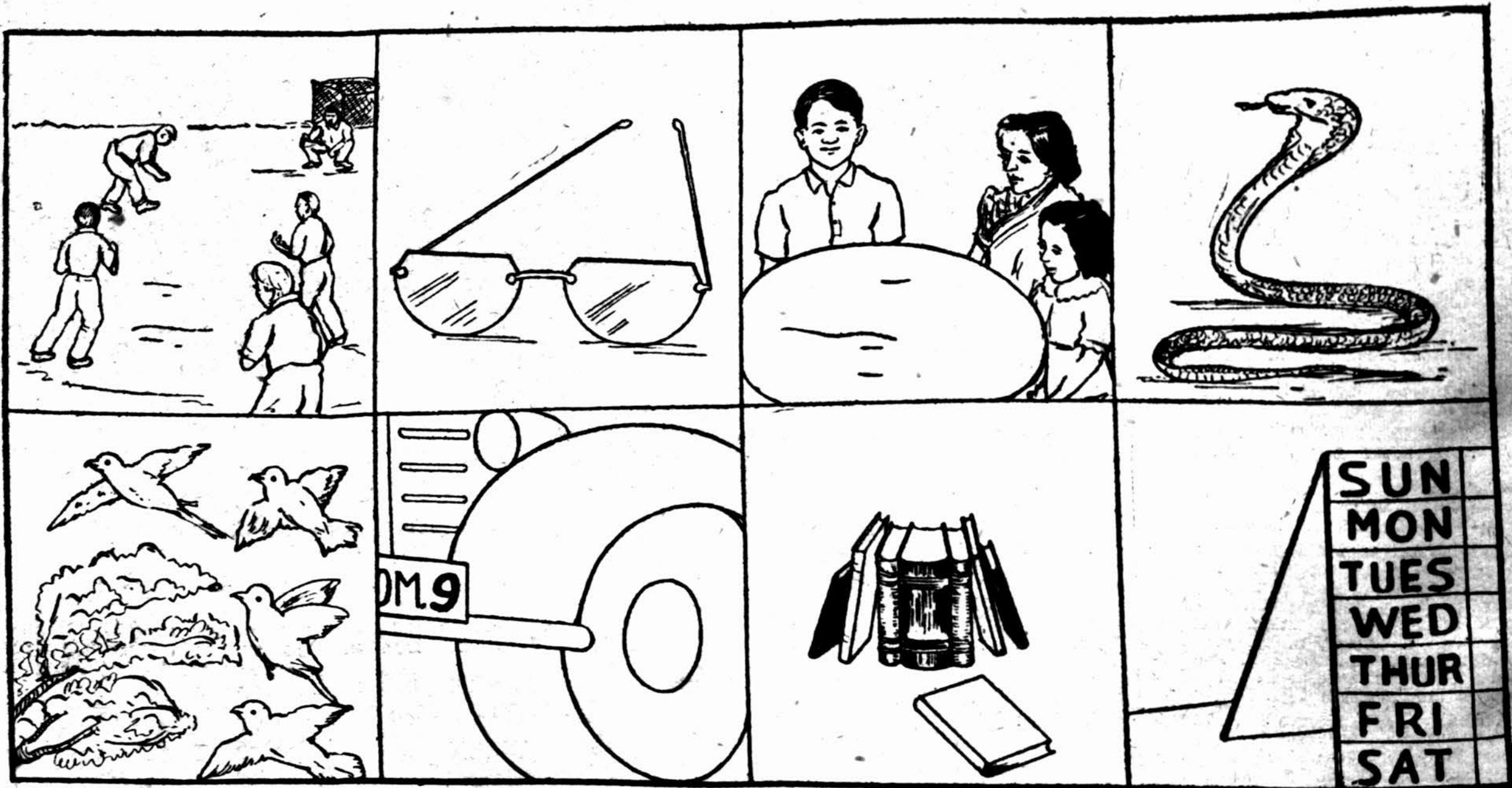
SUNDAY OCT. 28. BOMBAY—1. 244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Variety 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 To-morrow 9-15 J. L. Ranade 9-45 Balji C. Marwadi (G. Song) 10-0 Latefat Husain 11-0 Aida Orchestra 11-15 Mumtaz Begum 11-30 Govind B. Kurwalkar 11-45 Moghubai Kurdikar. 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music from Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 2-30 Children's Hour (E) 4-30 Children's Programme (M) 5-0 J. L. Ranade 5-25 Amur Husain 5-45 Topical 5-55 Local 6-0 Moghubai Kurdikar 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Govind B. Kurwalkar 7-0 Mumtaz Begum 7-15 Latefat Husain 7-45 Sarangi 8-0 Mumtaz Begum 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 At Your Request 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B. C. News 9-40 Adana 9-45 "Sakal-Jagat-Keswami" 10-0 Music of Czechoslovakia.

HYDROCIL

Elephantiasis. Hernia. Orchitis. Pyelaria treated radically. External application removes aching, stiffness and swelling at once. No operation. Many sufferers benefited. Pravakar Oil Rs. 1. KAVTRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchapara Bengal.

Figures Competition

RUPEES 10,000 IN PRIZES



This being the festive season of the Hindus as well as of all the commercial people in India, it was suggested to us that we should repeat the Figures Competition and, if possible, increase the amount of the Prize, to enable the successful contestants to secure substantial New Year Gifts. It has been, therefore, decided to increase the amount to Rs. 10,000 this time.

Each of the 8 illustrations shown above, gives indication of a number. For example, the illustration in the lower row showing books would indicate the number "8". Similarly, the singular Cobra in the upper row gives an indication of "1". You have to find out these numbers and enter them in the blank spaces on the side of the plus signs (+), and show the sum of each such pair in the last column. For instance, the figure of "8" (indicated by the number of books) is entered against "45" and the sum shown as "53" in the last column. Similarly, the figure "1" (indicated by the lone Cobra) is entered against "22" and the sum of "23" in the last column. In this manner you are asked to enter the other six numbers in the coupon, and show

the sums in the last column so that the grand total amounts to "507".

If the "sums" entered in the last column, tally with those in the "correct solution", which we have safely deposited, you will become eligible in the share of the prize, if not the whole of it, regardless of the order in which the numbers in the last column appear.

You may send as many entries as you like with As. 8/- per coupon, before Wednesday the 14th November 1945, subject to and observing the following Rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.
2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.
4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one num-

Additional Entry Coupons Price Two Annas For A Sheet Containing Eight Coupons.

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**CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY, 14th NOVEMBER 1945**

ber entered in any space will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an explicit condition of entry.

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941.

FIGURES COMPETITION		
45 + 8 =		53
76 + =		
37 + =		
81 + =		
22 + 1 =		23
91 + =		
62 + =		
54 + =		
TOTAL		507
I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.		
Name _____		
Address _____		

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How To Combat Post-War Unemployment

I. L. O. Report To Paris Conference

Demobilised from the armed forces, dismissed from war industries and allied services, repatriated from prisoners-of-war camps—men and women in millions have to look out today for re-employment. The sudden end of hostilities in the Far East has caught the planners napping. There is no knowing when their plans will fructify, while the hands that worked day and night for victory are either idle today or will be idle tomorrow, and the problem of their re-employment in building up the peace is now upon us. The world over, unemployment will be the one fearful preoccupation of millions, most of them young men and women. How swiftly they can be got back to work, and how to find appropriate vocations for them according to their fitness and training depends today on the immediate action, hard work and vigilance of Governments everywhere, in co-operation with employers' and workers' organisations. The problem is close upon us in its huge dimension and complexity.

TIMELY REPORT

It is, therefore, most timely that the I.L.O. has brought out at this juncture a report on the maintenance of high levels of employment during the period of industrial rehabilitation and reconversion, to be submitted to the International Labour Conference now in session at Paris. Last year, the International Labour Conference had affirmed in the Philadelphia Charter that "all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity." At San Francisco, fifty nations agreed to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the organisation of the United Nations for the promotion of "higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development". It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the I.L.O. should now provide a forum for the discussion of the problem of finding employment in the transition from war to peace that faces the victor and the vanquished alike.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The I.L.O. Report on the subject first explains the nature and scope of the problem as a whole, while in the subsequent chapters it discusses the economic frame work within which policies have to be considered; methods of achieving the desirable level of private investment; the role of public investment in the transition period; policies for consumer spending, and prices, wages and hours; and the international aspect of the problem, namely, international trade and capital movements, and war-time changes in the structure and location of industry.

To provide jobs in the conversion period, the I.L.O. has proposed the consideration of a resolution by the Conference. The resolution calls for measures to eliminate shortages of capital and consumer goods, and to counteract the danger of inflation it urges that in determining taxation policy its effects on the volume and structure of employment should be a primary consideration. It also recommends policies enabling the importation of capital and consumption goods, and proposes measures to assist raw material-producing and agricultural countries to meet their requirements of imports, particularly capital goods.

FURTHER NECESSARY STEPS

To avoid inflation in countries where there is a relative shortage of consumers' goods and at the same time a relatively high level of purchasing power, the resolution urges:

(1) control of the supply of consumption goods by such means as rationing and licensing, accompanied by price control, as long as shortages prevail, the control to be relaxed gradually as supply increases; and (2) an educational campaign to persuade consumers to refrain from using their purchasing power in such a way as to force prices up.

On investment policy, the resolution (1) advocates the retention, as long as shortages exist, of direct controls aiming at the allocation of materials according to a schedule of priorities and the relaxation of these controls gradually as shortages are overcome; (2) urges the adoption of measures to facilitate the flow of credit to new and efficient enterprises; and (3) recommends "a sharing by public authorities of the risk of enterprise, by direct investment or otherwise, in types of development such as housing which are of special importance from the social point of view."

In order that taxation policy should take account of its effect on employment, the resolution says that "(a) Governments should consider the desirability of reducing gradually those wartime taxes which weigh most heavily on investment, and, if necessary, of making such adaptation in the tax system as will stimulate investment; and (b) the timing of changes in taxes which act as a brake on consumption should be determined by the importance of retaining such a brake as long as shortages of consumption goods and services prevail and of reducing such taxes gradually as the supply of such goods and services increases, this reduction applying in the first instance to indirect taxes and taxes on lower incomes."

ANOTHER MEASURE

Another means of preventing unemployment urged in the resolution is that arrangements should be made to permit countries with shortages to import the sources of power, raw materials necessary to restore industry as well as the consumption goods necessary to give workers a minimum standard of living; and it is suggested that these arrangements should include: (1) the granting of priorities by countries with exportable supplies in order to make available a reasonable proportion of these supplies to the devastated countries; (2) measures to provide such supplies, without direct payment, to the countries in greatest need and without the foreign exchange necessary to pay for them; (3) the provision of short-term and medium-term credits through commercial channels or by inter-governmental agreements; and (4) long-term loans at low interest to the importing countries, those loans to be made directly by countries able to provide them, or through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.—(Contributed).

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Australian soldiers, who were released with the British re-entry into Singapore, watch with pleasure as their former Japanese jailors fill in trenches that the Australians were forced to dig months ago.

THE FROZEN MAMMOTH



COLD is the great preserver. In Siberia bodies of the prehistoric mammoth have been found with the flesh still edible after 10,000 years in the frozen earth. This is a drawing of the mammoth discovered on the River Beresovka in 1902. Refrigeration is now general practice, but the action of Nature has been replaced by mechanical processes, developed by the chemist and physicist and made possible by the products of the British chemical industry. Mechanical refrigeration processes, of which the domestic refrigerator is a familiar example, do their work by making liquid chemicals, like anhydrous ammonia or methyl chloride, boil in a confined space. The heat for this boiling is taken from surrounding objects, either foodstuffs to be refrigerated, or water to be turned into ice. Research in low temperatures has already enabled substances to be chilled to within a fraction of what is known as the Absolute Zero, representing 491 Fahrenheit degrees of frost! Sometimes a solid refrigerant has advantages over mechanical refrigeration, but ice melts into water and thus raises all sorts of corrosion problems. Nowadays "dry ice" or "Drikold," the solid form of carbon dioxide gas, is increasingly used, because it evaporates into the air instead of dissolving into water. Refrigerated storage and transport of foodstuffs are to-day vital to our very existence. Refrigeration is also necessary in industry. Solid CO₂ is used, for example, in testing aircraft components for use at high altitudes, for joining engineering parts together by "shrink-fitting," and in aircraft construction for delaying the natural hardening of light alloys which would otherwise make them unworkable. British chemists, physicists and engineers have always led in research into low temperature problems. The British chemical industry supplies the chemicals which make possible the increasing use of refrigerating processes in the service of mankind whether at war or peace.



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Britain Has Only Right Of Conquest

India Must Be Freed For Peace In World, Says Mrs. Pandit

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26 (Reuter): A nation is entitled to its independence and the only right Britain has to be in India is the right of conquest, declared Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit in a discussion here on "Why India wants her independence."

"India must be freed immediately if the world is to have peace. India constitutes one-fifth of the entire human race and her cultural traditions go back 5,000 years," she said.

"The war just ended was supposed to have been fought for the freedom and happiness of the human race. Yet the moment the war ends we see the spectacle of this same freedom being denied to the peoples of Asia."

"The imperialistic system by which western colonial possessions in Asia are ruled is the twin brother of Fascism and as long as it is allowed to flourish it will continue to breed the worst traits of Fascism. We see today tragic happenings in Java and the French colonial possessions, where the British with the help of American Lend-Lease materials and Indian troops are suppressing independence movements in those areas."

Britons Will Be Millionaires—In Reverse

LONDON, Oct. 26 (U.P.A.): The House of Commons got a howl yesterday out of Labour M.P. H. Davies' mournful forecast that Britons soon will be a race of millionaires—in reverse, pointing out that every child now born inherited a debt per capita of £400.

Davies said he could visualize the time when this would run into seven figures.

REDUCE H. Q. STAFF

Way To Solve Housing Problem
LONDON, Oct. 22 (Reuter): In the demobilisation debate in the House of Commons Colonel Poole, Conservative, Oswestry, on the question of redundancy said that the Government should order immediate reduction in numbers on Headquarters staffs which during the war had reached fantastic proportions. Reductions were not being made fast enough.

It was no good asking commanders voluntarily to reduce their staffs. There were too many vested interests and this was the occasion when Government should use those powers which they had been so busily acquiring in the past few days.

GET RID OF RED TAPE

Colonel Mackeson, Conservative (Rythe) said that a great saving in manpower could be effected, if the Government would decentralise financial responsibility and get rid of red tape in the services.

Major Symonds, Labour, (Cambridge), who is very bald caused laughter when he said "It would be as easy to put a camel through the eye of a needle as to alter war establishments about as easy as for myself to find a hair restorer which would work."

SCPTICISM ON CHURCHILL'S PROMISE

Miss Jennie Lee, Labour (Cannock) said she must without discount regard with scepticism Mr. Churchill's statement today that 1,500,000 would be an adequate peace-time establishment to meet all our requirements remembering his previous statement that half a million temporary houses could be built in a short space of time when there were really no definite facts on which to base that statement.

Mr. Churchill intervened to say that it was one and half years ago when he said he was strongly in favour of plans to create half a million houses, but that was not a promise (laughter). There was nothing there about the length of time it would take. It depended on the end of the war and bringing home of builders.

DISSATISFACTION ON BEVIN SCHEME

Lady Megan Lloyd George, Liberal (Anglesey) said "We cannot go back on the Bevin Scheme without very bad results both for morale and confidence among the troops. I think the answer is to speed up the whole rate of general demobilisation. There is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction and irritation at the way in which the Scheme is working and the rate of operation."

FORMER JAP ARMY CHIEF IN BORNEO COMMITS SUICIDE

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26 (Reuter): Colonel Aikyo, former Commander of Japanese forces in Northern Sarawak and Brunei in Northern Borneo, has committed suicide, an army message from Labuan island stated today. Col. Aikyo suspected of being a war criminal was found hanging from the ridge pole of his tent in prisoner-of-war compound in Labuan.

SARAT BOSE REJOINS CONGRESS

Calcutta To Give Public Reception By End Of November

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26: Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has formally joined the Congress by signing its pledge.

A number of other prominent leaders of the Bose group, including Mr. T. C. Goswami, have also joined the Congress.

The division of the Bengal Congress into the "official Congress" and "Bose Group" took place when Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose formed the "Forward Bloc."

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose returned to Calcutta this morning from Kurseong where he had gone three weeks ago for rest.

A provisional committee formed on behalf of the public will accord a reception to Mr. Bose towards the end of November and present him with a purse.

Mr. Bose has announced that owing to the present state of his health and on account of extreme pressure

of work it will not be possible for him to meet visitors except by previous appointment.

He has asked for this co-operation from visitors in order to permit him to devote his whole time and energy to Congress work.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose will leave for Bombay on November 2 to preside over the inaugural meeting of the Azad Hind Fauj Week to be held there on November 5.

Mr. Bose has been invited to go to Bombay for the purpose by Dr. Alban DeSouza, Mayor of Bombay and one of the Secretaries of the Bombay I. N. A. Relief Fund.

Mr. Bose return to Calcutta on November 8 and will leave for Kurseong on the same day.

The Bengal Congress Parliamentary Board, of which Mr. Bose is the Chairman, will meet this evening for selection of candidates for the Central Assembly election.

LABOUR AGAINST PARTITION ON COMMUNAL BASIS

Jinnah Prevents Realisation Of Freedom, Says Cove

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuter): A vote for Pakistan is a vote against Indian independence, said Mr. William Cove, member of Parliament in an election-eve message to India.

"Friends of Indian independence in Britain are looking forward to the results of the election with hope and confidence that the people of India as far as the limited franchise allows, will make an emphatic declaration for unity and independence," he said.

"I am sure that no British Government, much less a Labour Government, would agree to the partition of India on a communal basis. Every one knows this is politically and economically impossible and the effect of every vote for Pakistan is to mean to destroy the chance of a united and independent India."

In the face of Indian realities a vote for Pakistan is a vote against independence. Independence is the major issue and none of the problems facing India can be solved unless India is free.

"Political liberation of India and freedom for her to govern herself is a necessary prelude to economic progress and I believe that on the day India is free we shall witness the rebirth of her national energies and fulfilment of her national genius."

Various Governments have evolved schemes and constitutions in order to perpetuate British rule, but all have failed for the soul of India will not be shackled. India must and will be free.

"The historical role of Mr. Jinnah is to prevent the realisation of Indian independence. It is a profoundly regrettable and reactionary role which justifies no, only British but world imperialism."

It is the negation of the religious spirit to use religion or allow it to be used for reactionary political purposes. Friends of Indian independence here are looking forward eagerly to the election results which would be a clarion call to Britain from a united India for immediate freedom," Mr. Cove said.

LACK OF FOOD MAY BE WORSE THAN ATOM BOMB IN EUROPE

LONDON, Oct. 26 (U.P.A.): Death more terrible than that wreaked by atomic bombs may sweep Europe unless it gets food this winter. British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons today. He appealed strongly for the Allies to aid whatever their differences may be on other matters and in several pages of a carefully-worded speech implied strong criticism of Russia.

Bevin said, "Hunger and privation may bring further terrific human loss to Europe, more devastating than guns or atomic bombs."

Bevin said more meat must be sped to Europe to avoid disaster this year.

"Maize is being burned in Argentina because of lack of oil," Bevin said, speaking bluntly. "If oil could be sent to Argentina and maize obtained from Argentina the United States, Canada and ourselves, it would be common sense but there again politics intervene."

If the United States does not contribute to U.N.R.R.A. funds, "U.N.R.R.A. will be broken and the situation will become disastrous," Bevin said adding that although Britain's financial position is difficult she had agreed to pay an equivalent amount with the States.

The black-out over Europe, he said, is creating great spiritual hunger more devastating than physical hunger. Involving criticism of Russia he denounced the business of "strategy and spheres of influence." Bevin reported that some 14 million people are still moving about in Europe and 25 million are being fed by the British. He said the number of Germans who had gone to work in Russia was not known. "Only the Russians know that," he said.

Bevin said "I hope and trust and long for the day when all nations will put their trust in the world organization because I don't think frontiers and spheres of influence are so important as they used to be with the development of science."

SUIT AGAINST PUNJAB GOVT. COMPROMISED

Federal Court Dismisses Lahore Electric Co. Appeal By Consent Of Parties

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (A.P.I.): The Federal Court yesterday dismissed by consent of parties two appeals from the Lahore High Court arising out of a suit filed in the Lahore High Court by the Lahore Electric Supply Co. Ltd. against the Government of the Punjab, who sought to exercise an option to purchase the undertaking under the licence granted.

The claim of the company was for a declaration that the plaintiff company was entitled to carry on its business without interference from the defendant (the Government of the Punjab) and for an injunction restraining the latter from exercising its alleged option to purchase the undertaking.

A full Bench of the High Court issued a temporary injunction against the Punjab Government, and the Government appealed to the Federal Court.

While this appeal was pending in the Federal Court, the High Court heard and decided the main suit against the Lahore Electric Supply Co. The Company also appealed to the Federal Court. Both appeals were fixed for hearing on the 24th instant but as the parties had in the meantime come to an agreement regarding their dispute, in accordance with the agreement with the terms of the agreement to withdraw was granted. The Court dismissed the appeals by consent.

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuter): The King has appointed Mrs. Florence Amery, wife of Mr. L. S. Amery former Secretary of State for India to the Imperial Order of Crown of India.

GALE OVER BRITAIN ABATING

"Queen Mary" Straining At Her Anchors Off Isle Of Wight

LONDON, Oct. 27 (Reuter): The great gale which has been sweeping over Britain for four days, bringing shipping to a standstill and causing destruction, by its own force and through washed up mines, comparable to German air raids, is to-night showing signs of abating.

From widely separated parts of Britain's galeswept coasts reports have been coming in of sinkings, vessels dragging their anchors, destruction in coastal towns and damage through exploding mines.

The great Cunard liner "Queen Mary", heaving and straining at her anchors as huge seas crash against her sides, is spending another night riding out the storm off the Isle of Wight where she arrived on Thursday.

The Isle of Wight itself has actually been rocked by gales, according to the records of the earthquake recording instrument of the island.

Yesterday's total of mines washed ashore on the south coast between Newhaven and Eastbourne is ten.

U. S. Big Quota Of World Cotton Export

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (U.P.A.): The United States would receive 40 to 60 per cent of the world cotton export under studies tentatively drawn up here by the United States experts working on the formulation of an international cotton commodity agreement.

While no formal proposals have been advanced, United States studies prepared for purposes of the cotton conversations and already made available to the representatives of other participating nations develop the 40 to 60 per cent range, based on past exports of this country. The historical basis for computing possible quotas has been discussed as the proper basis, although others have also emerged during the discussions.

Casey To Re-enter Australian Politics?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 24: Mr. Richard G. Casey's sleek hundred m.p.h. Bentley Car which had been packed up in the Australian Legation Garage since he left the United States as Minister of State is streaking around streets of Washington again. The Legation's Social Secretary, Mrs. Betty Squires, is giving it a try-out preliminary to shipping it back to Australia at the request of Mr. Casey.

His friends in Washington regard this more than of casual significance, in view of the recent reports that Mr. Casey is about to re-enter the Australian political scene. Mr. Casey's Bentley car, built with luxury body, specially according to Mr. Casey's specifications, was a familiar sight in and around Canberra, when he was the Federal Treasurer in pre-war days. He would not take it away from Washington when he was appointed British Minister in the Middle East, because he did not incurring the risk of having it torpedoed.

Bihar Govt. Insists On Intimations Of Meetings

PATNA, Oct. 26 (A.P.I.): The ban on public meetings and processions is being withdrawn by the Bihar Government.

Organisers of public meetings and processions are, however, required to give information about the time and place of the meeting in time to the authorities concerned.

The Government decision lifting the ban, it is understood, has also been explained to the district magistrates in a circular.

For Biography Of Andrews

SANTINIKETAN, Oct. 24 (A.P.I.): Miss Marjorie Sykes, holder of the Deenabandhu Chair at Santiniketan, has appealed for public co-operation in the preparation of a full biography of the late Mr. C. P. Andrews.

Miss Sykes appeals to all friends and acquaintances of the Deenabandhu for permission to make use of papers or letters in their possession which may throw light upon his life and character.

VOTE FOR SERVICE MEN

What Indian Franchise Act Passed By Commons Provides

In order to make temporary provision for the inclusion in electoral rolls in India of persons returning from war service, to relax the residence qualifications for these persons, and to extend certain franchise qualifications to service in His Majesty's Forces or on the award of a pension, Parliament has passed the Indian Franchise Act, 1945.

One of the provisions of this Act is that a person who has been engaged in war service, as defined for the purposes of this Act, may, not later than 12 months from the termination of his war service or from the date of the passing of the Act, whichever last occurs, apply for his inclusion in the electoral roll for any of the constituencies for election to either Chamber of the Central Legislature or the Provincial Legislature, and the roll shall be amended accordingly, if he is entitled to be included therein, and he would be so entitled if the roll were being revised at or by reference to the date of his application.

Such applications can be submitted without the payment of any fees and even before the termination of the war service of the person concerned.

Another provision of the Act is that if it appears that a person would have satisfied the residence qualifications but for his absence on war service, that qualification shall be treated as having been satisfied in his case.

"Residence qualification" means any rule requiring as a condition of inclusion in the electoral roll either residence or the possession of place of residence at, or for any specified time, in the constituency or other specified area. Anyone who is entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this Act, who is not now on the relevant electoral roll, and who wishes to stand as a candidate or vote at the forthcoming elections, should at once apply, on a prescribed form, to the authorities specified in those rules. These authorities are in nearly all cases identical with the Revising Authorities specified in connection with the preparation of electoral rolls to whom claims or objections should be lodged, or to whom applications should be made by any person aggrieved by any entry or omission in the electoral rolls. Copies of the forms of application may be obtained from all Returning Officers and Collectors.

UNITE TO WIN FREEDOM

PESHAWAR, Oct. 26 (A.P.I.): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, addressing a public meeting at the village Langin in Charsadda sub-division last night, said: "Unity and adherence to one centre only can win you freedom. Shake off mutual differences and dissolve your party factions if you want to achieve independence."

He continued: "I believe in social service only, and want to serve you and organise you around one common point. For this purpose I have started the Khudai Khidmatgar Training Centre at Sardaryab where you get the right type of education to enable you to live with honour and to serve your country."

"The storm which recently engulfed the whole world is not yet over. You can easily judge the actual affairs of the world by the failure of the Foreign Ministers Conference at London. From this you should learn a lesson."

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, on his arrival at Langin, was taken in procession headed by Khudai Khidmatgars in uniforms beating drums through the main bazars where arches had been erected to welcome him.

Sind League Rivals For Central Assembly Seat

KARACHI, Oct. 26 (A.P.I.): Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon, official League nominee, filed his nomination papers for the Sind Muslim Seat on the Central Assembly today.

Mr. Yusuf is opposed by Mr. Ali Mohamed Rashid who belongs to Mr. Syed's group.

Textile Commissioner On Dhotee And Saree Shortage

Promises Greater Output With Increased Percentage Of Loomage

BOMBAY, Saturday. The following press note has been issued on behalf of the Textile Commissioner:

There seems to be considerable misunderstanding among the consuming public concerning the volume of dhoties and sarees manufactured by the textile mills in this country, the impression seems to be that 50 per cent of the total loomage available for civilian production is engaged in the production of dhoties and sarees. That is not correct.

The position is that under clause 7 of the Textile Industry (Control of Production) Order, 1945, the Textile Commissioner specified that 50 per cent of the weaving energy of looms having widths of 48" to 58" inclusive, should be utilised in the production of wider dhoties and sarees. As looms of such widths from about 38 per cent of the total loomage, it means that about 19 1/2 per cent and not 50 per cent of the total loomage of the country is engaged on the production of such sarees and dhoties.

Meanwhile, in this regard, it should be pointed out that Provinces, which previously were content with narrower widths, now want wider sarees and dhoties and in recognition of this tendency the Rationalisation Sub-Committee of the Textile Control Board have recommended that 60 per cent of the looms of widths stated above or 22.8 per cent of the industry's total loomage should be utilised for the production of wider sarees and dhoties.

This has been possible by the release of further wider width looms from war orders and as more of such looms are released, so will it be possible to utilise an increased percentage of loomage for the production of sarees and dhoties.

Textile Commissioner

On Millowners' Claim

At a meeting of the Textile Control Board held on the October 26 the question of the Bombay Millowners' Association's advertisements claiming an increased supply of cloth and yarn, especially an increased supply of yarn to handloom weavers, was raised. It was suggested that as the figures published by the Association did not present the correct position in regard to the supply of yarn to handloom weavers, an official statement clarifying the position should be issued.

Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, in reply, stated that the advertisements of the Association were the subject of correspondence between himself and the Association. Particular reference had been made to the claim of the Association that 500 million lbs. of yarn produced by the Indian Textile Industry was available to handlooms and that that quantity formed 31 per cent of the total annual production. A statement, prepared in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, revealed that the largest quantity of yarn delivered to the Provinces was 92,485 bales during the month of July 1945 and, even on that basis, the total quantity per year would be only approximately 440 million lbs. As the correspondence with the Millowners' Association and the Textile Commissioner was still in progress the position could not be clarified further at present.

TWO WORKERS ELECTROCUTED

BOMBAY, Saturday. Two men were electrocuted and two others sustained injuries when a live electric wire, came in contact with a batch of workers in the Bombay Coastal Refrigeration Factory at Colaba to-day.

It is learnt that the workers hoisted a coil of wire to an elevation of 15 ft. In so doing they inadvertently established contact between the coil and an overhead electric wire.

There was a sudden shock and two men were killed on the spot. Two others who sustained injuries were removed to hospital.

Orissa Congress Candidates SAMPALPUR, Oct. 26 (A.P.I.): Mr. Bhagirathi Mahapatra and Mr. Jagannath Misra have been selected as Congress candidates for election to the Central Legislative Assembly. It is learnt here today.

Mr. Mahapatra will stand from Cuttack-cum Puri constituency, while Mr. Misra from Sambalpur-cum-Balasore constituency.

SHIBNATH BANERJI LODGES 'PROTEST'

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26 (U.P.I.): As a protest against the non-redressal of his grievances Mr. Shibnath Banerji M.L.A. a security prisoner in the Presidency Jail, has started taking Division III diet from October 22.

It is understood Mr. Banerji was not allowed to attend to his ailing daughter, to attend the International Labour Conference at Paris and to get in touch with the Howrah Labour Constituency whence he was returned and intends to seek re-election. Mr. Banerji gave a fortnight's notice about his voluntary suffering to the jail authorities and also to the Governor of Bengal.

MAJLIS-I-AHRAR'S OFFER TO JINNAH

LAHORE, Oct. 24 (A.P.I.): Maulana Mazharul Azhar, General Secretary of the All-India Majlis-i-Ahrar, makes an offer to Mr. Jinnah that the Majlis-i-Ahrar will not be a party to any ministry so long as the League demand is not accepted, provided the All-India Muslim League Working Committee and the Council decide and announce that the votaries of Pakistan, after their success at the elections, will not form any ministry so long as the British Government and the Non-Muslim Communities of India do not accept the principle of Pakistan.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES MARKET

Case For Revival: Proposal For Closure Can't Even Be Contemplated

LONDON, Oct. 26. (Reuter): The "Evening Standard" City Editor writes: "The case for reviving the Liverpool Cotton Futures Market is immensely strong and no one with any idea of business machinery could possibly even contemplate the closure proposal. The latter reflects a desire to eliminate speculation, but the Futures Market itself is a centre of risk taking which eliminates the speculative element for the producer. It provides a market where the producer by selling forward can reduce or eliminate his risks. All kinds of markets attract speculators who frequently do foolish things, but they serve the useful purpose of creating a market. The Liverpool Market also is a centre of many international transactions from which Britain has secured considerable exchange which has enabled purchases abroad. Never was such trade so necessary for Britain."

Stark Unemployment Stares Them In The Face!

Bombay Govt. Employees' Conference To Formulate Their Demands

Government, employees in Bombay are greatly perturbed at the grim prospects of retrenchment and unemployment which stare them in the face during the post-war period. With a view to bringing to the notice of the Government the necessity of taking immediate and effective measures in these matters, leaders of several trade unions in the city have organised a conference of Government employees which will be held in the second week of November. It will draw up a charter of demands which will be later submitted to the Government.

At a meeting held at Elphinstone Circle on Saturday evening the labour leaders explained some of these demands to the employees present.

Mr. G. H. Kale, General Secretary of the Conference Organising Committee who presided over the meeting observed that within three

"QUIT INDIA" ECHO

Privy Council Rejects Mahendra Gope's Appeal

PATNA, Oct. 27 (U.P.I.): The Privy Council has dismissed the application of Mahendra Gope for special leave to appeal to the Council against the death sentence passed on him.

A cable to this effect has been received here from London today.

The charges against Mahendra Gope as laid down by the Prosecution related to the August disturbances. It is stated that shortly after August 8, 1942, there was serious disruption of law and order in the Ranka Sub-Division in Bihar and the political excitement continued for long. Numerous serious offences were reported to the Police and Mahendra Gope was wanted in connection with the happenings.

The Police organised Raksha Dal to counteract the menace of these volunteers. Sahdeo Singh who was alleged to have been murdered by Mahendra Gope and others was appointed the leader of the Raksha Dal and he took upon himself the duty of supplying clues to the Police about the whereabouts of Mahendra Gope and his companions. Sahdeo Singh also deputed one of his servants to join Mahendra Gope's group and sent regular reports of their doings and hidings to Sahdeo Singh. It is alleged that Sahdeo Singh was killed for these actions.

SIX BOYS IN HOSPITAL

Suspected Food Poisoning

BOMBAY, Saturday. Six boys, residing at Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road were admitted to the J. J. Hospital to-day. They became sick after taking their food in the day. It is suspected that their sickness is due to food poisoning.

ALLEGED BRANDING AND BEATING OF CHILD WIFE

Admitted To Hospital With 19 Injuries: Husband Under Arrest

BOMBAY, Saturday. The 11-year-old wife of an elderly Muslim was admitted to the J. J. Hospital to-day.

It is learnt that all over her body there are burns and bruises—19 injuries in all. The injuries on her fingers and certain parts of the body are suspected to be the result of being burnt by live coal cinders. Some other injuries are diagnosed as being due to merciless thrashing.

It is alleged that the child-wife incurred the wrath of her aged spouse as she refused to respond to his conjugal overtures. As a punishment, for her reluctance to gratify her husband, she is alleged to have been systematically branded and beaten. The man have been arrested by the Byculla Police.

STORE PROPRIETOR ACQUITTED

BOMBAY, Saturday: Remarking that the prosecution had failed to establish that the accused had contravened the Cloth Control Order by having unlawful possession of 1,442 yards of cloth, Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, ordered Dwarkar K. Vani, Proprietor of the "Messrs. Laxman Cloth Stores, which is situated at Lal Baug, Parel, Bombay, to be acquitted.

It will be recalled that the Proprietor of the above Stores was prosecuted by Inspector D. Y. Medbekar of the Textiles Stores, for having in his possession the above quantity of cloth, which it was alleged, was kept back from being sold to customers.

months after the cessation of hostilities thousands of employees were thrown out on the pavement without any prospect of employment. There were rumours that the scales of dearness allowance were also going to be cut down. They had organized the conference to thrash out the whole issue.

Mr. Kale further called upon the Government employees to organise themselves under the banner of the Government Employees Federation and make a concerted effort to get disabilities removed.

INDONESIANS PREFER U. S. MEDIATION

Nehru Eager To Visit Java

Assures Soekarno Of India's Support

MORADABAD, Oct. 27. (A.P.I.): "I am very eager to go to Java at the earliest opportunity, but so far passport and air travel facilities have not been granted to me," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to an "Associated Press" of India" correspondent in response to the broadcast appeal by the Indonesian Republican Leader Mr. Abdur Rahim Soekarno to the Indian National Congress to take up the cause of the Indonesians.

WAITING FOR PASSPORT

Pandit Nehru said: "I have applied for passport and travel facilities and am still waiting for an answer. Meanwhile I would like to assure Mr. Soekarno that the people of India stand by the Indonesian demand for independence and will give all help they can. I can well understand the difficulties experienced by Mr. Soekarno's Government in stating their case to the world. Imperialist agencies everywhere still hinder them. All we can do is to try to overcome these hindrances."

Pandit Nehru added: "I appreciate Mr. Soekarno's message from Bandoeng radio. I can assure him that the people of India without any distinction of party are entirely in favour of Indonesian freedom and are in sympathy with Mr. Soekarno's Government. They resent the use of Indian troops, who appear to be Gurkhas from Nepal, against the national freedom movement of Indonesia."

AZAD'S APPEAL TO DOCK WORKERS

"The National Congress in India is carrying on propaganda and its President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, has fixed to-morrow, October 28 for a demonstration in favour of Indonesian independence and against the use of Indian troops. He has particularly asked that Indian dock workers and others should not assist in sending war material to the Dutch."

RECEPTION AT MORADABAD

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrived here last night was accorded a rousing reception at the Railway Station.

This morning he inaugurated the U. P. Congress Workers' Training Camp.

Nehru Defines

Purpose Of I. N. A.

Defence Committee

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27. (U.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in an interview to the United Press of India said:

"The special purpose of the I.N.A. Defence Committee appointed by the Congress is to defend those who may be put up for trial, but we are naturally greatly interested in the fate of all the I.N.A. men who may be discharged and left stranded. We are especially interested in the case of those families who have lost bread-winners who were in the I.N.A. and suffered death or disabilities. We wish to do our utmost to trace these people. This is a difficult task, but it can be done with the co-operation of the public."

Asked whether the I.N.A. Defence Committee would take up the question of defending the I.N.A. men in Burma and Malaya who may be tried, Pandit Nehru said: "This work of enquiry falls outside the scope of the present I.N.A. Defence Committee and so arrangements will be made for this to be done separately. In Malaya and Burma, the problem arises of Defence of the I.N.A. people on trial or in detention. We have so far been unable to develop contact with them, but we hope, we shall be able to make some arrangements there also."

Defence Committee Meets On Nov. 3

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27. (A.P.I.): It is announced that the I. N. A. Defence Committee will meet here on November 3. Members expected to attend are Pandit Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kunwar Sir Dalip

DUTCH REACTIONS UNKNOWN: REPORT OF MOUNTBATTEN TAKING PART IN DISCUSSIONS OFFICIALLY DENIED

LONDON, Oct. 26. (Reuter): Dr. Soekarno, Indonesian Nationalist leader, has expressed clear preference that the conflict with the Dutch authorities in Java should be settled through a United States mediator rather than direct negotiation between the parties concerned, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

This is the interpretation placed by informed quarters in London on the broadcast which Dr. Soekarno delivered yesterday on his return to Batavia.

There is so far no indication whether the United States or the Soviet Union and China, whom Dr. Soekarno tentatively associated with this proposal, would be willing to undertake the mediation.

Dr. Soekarno's wish to obtain arbitration on the matter is generally considered understandable in London. Its practicability depends, of course, on whether the Netherlands Government as well as the Indonesians would agree to submit to it.

While this larger question is pending, the British attitude as redefined yesterday by Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, remains one of limiting Britain's liabilities to the minimum.

Practical attempts to ease the situation by drawing Dutch and Indonesian representatives into the conversation are still being made by Mr. Maberly Denning, the British political adviser to South-East Asia Command.

But Mr. Denning, who yesterday had a meeting with Dr. Soekarno, acts only in an advisory capacity. It rests with the Dutch authorities and the Indonesian leaders to decide whether the final settlement is to emerge from direct negotiations or from third party arbitration. If a third party can be found will to undertake this function.

BATAVIA, Oct. 27 (Reuter): The Netherlands Government information service has reported that Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lt.-Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, did not intend to take part in discussions with representatives of the "Indonesian Republican Government" anywhere in Batavia.

Mr. Walter Foote, the American Consul-General in Batavia who has also been mentioned as a possible mediator, said that Dr. Soekarno did not discuss the political question with him when they met yesterday, but Mr. Foote did not discount the possibility of American intervention at a later date, if both the parties desired it.

Asked when the talks with the Dutch would begin, he said: "Dr. Van Mook has not yet shown his hand. We are waiting for Dutch reactions."

Earlier today radio reports stated that talks between the Dutch and Dr. Soekarno's "Government" might begin this week-end at Singapore.

MOUNTBATTEN NOT TO TAKE PART?

Admiral Mountbatten's head-

Singh, ex-Judge Lahore High Court, Bukshi Sir Tekchand, ex-Judge, Lahore High Court, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Asaf Ali, Raibahadur Badri Das, Mr. P. K. Sen, ex-Judge, Patna High Court, and Mr. Raghunadan Saran.

Jawahar Unable To Contact Indonesian Govt.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (U.P.I.): Enquiries reveal that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has not yet received any reply from the Government to his request for facilities to visit the Dutch East Indies in response to an invitation from Mr. Abdur Rahim Soekarno. Pandit Nehru has also been unable to contact the Indonesian Government.

12 I. N. A. MEN ARRESTED IN SHANGHAI

Sent To Singapore For Trial

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26. (Reuter): Eight of the twelve Indians sent here in May last year by Subhas Chandra Bose, former head of the Japanese sponsored Government of Free India to organise an Indian National Army in Shanghai have been arrested and sent to Singapore for trial on a charge of collaborating with the enemy. It is learned by Reuter today.

Subhas Chandra Bose was reported by the Japanese to have been killed in a plane crash last August.

I.N.A. Greet Jawahar

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (U.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was greeted by a large number of I.N.A. men with various slogans when he was passing by the side of the I.N.A. camps. When the train in which Panditji was travelling to Moradabad last night passed by, the I.N.A. men were seen standing in their camps to have a glimpse of Panditji and as the train passed through they greeted him with slogans. Panditji acknowledged their greetings waving his handkerchief.

quarters denied that the Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia, would himself take part in any such talks at Singapore, according to the Netherlands News Agency.

OFFICIAL DENIAL

COLOMBO, Oct. 27 (A.P.I.): Reports that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten is to take part in a talk at Singapore with Dutch and Indonesian delegates were officially denied today at the S.E.A.C. headquarters.

The official spokesman also characterised as "entirely without foundation" the earlier reports suggesting that the Supreme Commander was to make a personal statement at Singapore on the Java situation.

Indonesians today attacked Japanese troops guarding an ammunition dump west of Batavia killing one and scattering the rest. Later British and Indian forces took over the dump from Indonesians without an incident.

Allied military authorities today are distributing leaflets by plane throughout Java, calling on Indonesians to release all Europeans and Eurasians being held as hostages or under arrest.

72 M.P.'S ISSUE STATEMENT

In London the Indonesian problem will be the subject of a further meeting of a large number of Labour backbencher Members of Parliament, who have already issued a public statement on the subject, expressing concern. The number of signatories to the statement, has now risen from 60 to 72, including several members of the House of Lords. The next meeting of the Committee will consider further action, which may be either to convene a public meeting in London to give further ventilation to its views, or, alternatively, to raise the matter in the House of Commons in the form of a question.

"READY FOR OPEN DISCUSSIONS"

LONDON, Oct. 27 (Reuter): The Bandoeng radio which is again in the hands of the "Indonesian Republican Government", today, broadcast this official statement.

"The Indonesian Government is prepared to open discussions with anybody whatever on the basis of right of self-determination of the Indonesian people is acknowledged." Talks with the Dutch should be held in the presence of a third mediating party, the statement adds.

BARRICADES SET UP IN SOURABAYA

BATAVIA, Oct. 27 (U.P.A.): As a British light tank regiment arrived today, unrest increased in Bandung and considerable excitement occurred in Sourabaya where Indonesians are now reported to have pickets at barricades. A few incidents were officially reported from Samarang where Nationalists attempted to enrol more youths in the police forces, the size of which has been limited by the Allied authorities. The landing of Allied forces at Sourabaya is still proceeding without incident.

740 Japanese civilians arrived in Batavia from Samarang where they will live in a special area.

CANBERRA: (Reuter): The Australian Government is to award a Pacific Star Medal to all Australians on operational duty in the Pacific on V-J Day.

Syed Meets Partymen

Rejoinder To Jinnah Expected Soon

KARACHI, Oct. 27 (U.P.I.): The stern warning of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has not moved Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, who is reported to be going ahead with plans to form a progressive Muslim League in Sind, independent of Mr. Jinnah's League.

Before any disciplinary action could be taken against him, Mr. Syed resigned from the Working Committee and the Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League, although retaining the presidency of the Sind Provincial Muslim League. Today he conferred with his partymen including Mr. M. L. Gazdar and Shaikh Abdul Majid. A statement in reply to Mr. Jinnah was prepared which will be released to the Press soon.

According to League circles, Mr. Syed's differences with the League High Command date back to the days when Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah was placed in power in Sind. During the Simla Conference, Mr. Syed became actually the Leader of the Opposition in the League Working Committee and was credited with a majority at one stage against Mr. Jinnah who always found Mr. Syed to be a tough man.

Although Mr. Jinnah left Karachi for Ahmedabad, it is gathered he and members of the Central Parliamentary Board propose to visit Sind at no distant date. Mr. Jinnah's concern over the existence of disruptive forces in Sind is reported to be supreme, while the Central Parliamentary Board has yet to allot League tickets for the remaining seven constituencies.

JINNAH IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 27 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, arrived here by air from Karachi, at 3.30 p.m. He drove to the residence of his host Seth Abdulkarim Mohamad Habib Saifi.

JINNAH'S DENIAL

BOMBAY, Oct. 22 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in a telegram to the "Watan" a local Gujarati daily, denies the League offered his services for the defence of the Indian National Army men and they were rejected.

Mr. Jinnah says that it is "entirely untrue that the League offered my services to the defence council of I. N. A. men and that they were rejected and refused on the ground that they had nothing to do with the League which is a communal body."

JAWAHAR ANXIOUS TO GO ABROAD

Will Government Come In His Way?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (U.P.A.): The magazine "Voice of India" today published excerpts from a letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, in which he said:

"It is obviously difficult for me to leave India and yet it may be possible for me to do so. I am anxious to go abroad, especially to America. Whether the Government will come in the way of this or not I do not know, but apart from that there are other hurdles."

"I have no illusions about so-called propaganda abroad, and even if I went abroad I do not intend to plead India's cause. I am not going to sit on anyone's threshold or plead anyone's cause....."

"If I go it can only be for a relatively short period."

BRITT RIDES WINNER IN NOVEMBER HANDICAP

PONTEFRAC, Oct. 27 (Reuter): The November Handicap run here today, over one and a half miles, resulted as follows:—

OATFLAKE 1; SISTER PATRICIA 2; TRIMBUSH 3. Won by three-quarters length, and a neck separated the second and the third.

Betting: 100 to 8 Oatflake, 10 to 1 Sister Patricia and 100 to 6 Trim-bush. India's, champion jockey Edgar Britt rode the winner.

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

Australian cricketers in India. Itinerary changed West Zone Surprise. Indian team for England. Superiority of professionals. Amusing but sad. Effect of changed time. B.P.O.A.'s ambitious plan. Possession of baths. Organisation of Swimming. Cycling Control. Controversy over Captaincy.

The Australian cricketers have now arrived in India. They are fifteen strong with A. L. Hassett as their skipper. Although they are not of the usual Test calibre—they are good enough for India. We may miss the names of Don Bradman, Jack O'Reilly and other stalwarts who illumined the cricket world in the pre-war days. But there are batsmen and bowlers in the team who are sure to cause a good deal of worry to our own stars in either department. I expect them however to set a brilliant example to our boys in the matter of fielding in which their reputation stands very high.

ITINERARY CHANGED

Their itinerary had to be changed twice. First because the Australians did not want to make their debut in Bombay, especially in view of the fact that they have to play an unofficial Test here. They want some practice matches prior to this important engagement, and that is why they are visiting Lahore and Delhi at the outset. Then they will return to Bombay to fulfil their engagements here. This will cause them some unnecessary travelling but it cannot be helped.

According to the altered programme, they were to go to Calcutta from Delhi. But the Bengal Association expressed their inability to entertain the visitors earlier than the third week of November owing to their pitches in the Eden Gardens being submerged under water still. As it is raining there even now, it is more than probable that they will be something like a bowlers paradise rather than a plumb ore! Any way, Bengal's request for postponement has been granted by the Tour Committee.

WEST ZONE SURPRISE

The North and West Zones have already selected the players. Dr. Jehangir Khan and Vilay Merchant will lead their respective zones. From the lists that have appeared in the press, one is surprised to find the name of Chandorkar as the wicket-keeper for the West Zone. Evidently the selectors consider him to be the best man in Western India today. It remains to be seen how he justifies the confidence they have reposed in him. As for the others, they have practically selected themselves more on their past reputations than on their present form as far as I know.

The players for the first unofficial Test are still to be selected. I do not think the selectors would wait till some of the matches have been played. Because most of the national stars would be in it whether they shine in the preliminary matches or not. Special preference may be given to one or two younger players, should they give brilliant performance against the tourists in them.

INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND

It now seems certain that an Indian team will visit England next year. The M.C.C. are anxious to test the mettle of their rising players before they send them to Australia in 1946-47. And they think that Indian cricketers would give them the best trial. It will do our men a world of good too. The Australian visit will help the Board of Control to select the most deserving players for the tour. Only those who give a most satisfactory account of themselves on and off the field should alone be chosen. Favouritism and wire-pulling should be tabooed all round. Neither social position nor financial backing should have any consideration in the matter of selection. Merit should be the only criterion. Every effort should be made to efface the black memory of 1936. It does not matter in the least, if India is beaten by superior combinations. But she must never yield to anybody on the score of sportsmanship.

SUPERIORITY OF PROFESSIONALS

There are some people, both Indian and European who are never tired of telling our footballers that if they wore boots—and gave up barefooted play—they would become world-beaters as they are twinkling of an eye. The latest drabbing of a purely Indian side from Bombay at the hands of a British professional combination has instigated more effusions of this nature from their well-meaning souls. But, these people

forget or overlook the most important fact that Tommy Walker and Co. are professional players who have devoted their lives in cultivation to the game, unlike our boys who take it as a past-time or a stepping stone for a good job in some office or factory. Then who can compare their vast experience in many parts of the world with the meagre knowledge and training gained by our men on their own initiative?

AMUSING BUT SAD

Unless and until there is a new orientation of policy in the administration of the W.F.A. there is little prospect before our footballers to rise above a certain limit. I feel really amused when I hear these people talking in terms of European and international football when they would not allow our players and teams to go beyond the borders of our city. They seem to imagine that all the experience needed can be gained by playing at the Cooperage or Parel alone! It is impossible to disabuse the minds of such critics and administrators who cannot see beyond their nose!

Rank poverty is another big factor which retards our progress to a great extent. I am always reminded of players like Dadoo who have sacrificed their lives in the cause of foot-

RUMOUR HAS IT!

That barefooted play has been banned in Bombay because Ta'as defeated C.M.P. the Rovers Cup holders by 7-3 in Satranjan Shield at Parel?

That such absurd things would not be allowed under the auspices of the W.F.A. because they upset their pet theories?

That a Boots Fund has been started at the Cooperage to provide all our players with boots?

That a Nutritious Food Fund may follow when our players suffer from T.B. due to malnutrition and overwork, in large numbers?

That Indian players would be sent to Europe direct from the Cooperage, so that they may exhibit the Cooperage version of soccer to all and sundry?

That W.F.A. experts consider experience tender different conditions is of no consequence so long as Indian players follow the Dual Policy?

That the difference between a professional and an amateur is nil because one plays all the time and the other can think of it sometime?

That Islington Corinthians beat the professionals "at Home" always in their dreams, because the amateurs also wear boots?

That the civilians in England prefer to play rugger because they do not like the shape of the Association football—and not because of the superior strength of the 'pros' and the 'Tommys'?

That Indians can claim little credit for their attainments because A.F.S.T. cannot see anything praiseworthy in them?

ball for wan, of proper help from the authorities. What plans have they—the powers that be—to prevent the repetition of such sad tales in future?

EFFECT OF CHANGED TIME

The reversion to the old standard time seem to have affected sport rather adversely. Hockey is the first victim. People find after coming out from their offices. It is too late to go to the Hockey ground. And the hockey authorities have to arrange the matches earlier just to avoid darkness. Of course this cannot be helped. We would soon get used to the change. What I would suggest, however to Cyriaco and Co. is to lower the admission rates to the stands by half during the week-days. This is sure to be an inducement to those who really love the game to snatch away even a few minutes to watch the contests. I am sure this will also pay the Association in the long run. In fact this is being done at Parel with excellent results.

B. P. O. A.'S AMBITIOUS PLAN

It is indeed very gratifying to hear that the B.P.O.A. proposes to build a big stadium worth about Rs. 14,00,000 in the northern part of the city. It is said that there are sportsmen in this city who are pre-

WILL THEY FALL OUT?



I SHAY—YOU ARE—ARRRE—DRUNK DRRR—(HIC, HIC)! It is an open secret there is growing bitterness among the Allies—the erstwhile victors of World War II! It is only hoped they won't fall out—ultimately—like proverbial th—

pared to pay lakhs of rupees for this purpose. One such I understand, is willing to donate as much as eight lakhs! This is all too good to be true! But I do not mind gulping it down as long as there is hope. The only fly in the ointment, like the Calcutta scheme, is the absence of a suitable plot of ground. I hope the Government and the Municipality would see their way to help sport as much as possible. There cannot be better cause than physical uplift of the people—for the present at any rate, when our people are so poorly equipped to fight the battles of life.

POSSESSION OF BATHS

Following in the heels of the news that a team of water polo players from Bombay would visit Australia early next year rumours are afloat that the Breach Candy Baths for Europeans would shortly come under the possession of the B.P.O.A. and the Backbay Baths, so far restricted to Europeans and Anglo-Indians would be taken over by the Golwalla Brothers of the Victoria Baths. How far these rumours are true I am unable to say. I only hope that they will be open to all classes of people without any distinction to caste colour or creed. But about the Australian tour, I must repeat that the team must be representative of All-India, so that the best talents from the country may go. Our sports promoters and ruling bodies must see to it that the prestige of our motherland is raised and not lowered, abroad.

ORGANISATION OF SWIMMING

This brings me to the question of our controlling bodies. It is said that there is no properly organised body for swimming in India up to now. There exists in Calcutta an organisation, called the National Swimming Federation, which is affiliated to the International Body. But the Federation is not representative of all the provinces, if any at all because it is said that it does not fully represent Calcutta or Bengal. Under the circumstances, people are bound to act as they like. It is high time therefore that persons interested in this branch of sport should make earnest efforts to bring it under sound administration.

CYCLING CONTROL

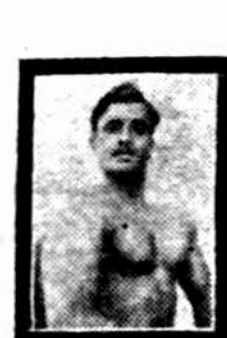
Similar is the case with cycling. It was reported some time ago that Sohrab Bhoot, one of the secretaries of the B.P.O.A., has been entrusted by the I.O.A. with the work of re-organising the National Cyclists Federation of India. Nothing tangible is likely to occur until the cyclists themselves take a hand in its formation. As I have suggested before they should take advantage of the All-India Game which will be held at Bangalore in February next when all branches of sport will be well represented there. Advantage should be taken of their presence and all branches should be placed on a sound footing.

CONTROVERSY OVER CAPTAINCY

After I have written the above I notice that there is a big controversy going on at Lahore over the question of captaincy for the North Zone. A keen rivalry has manifested itself between Jehangir Khan and Amarnath to such an extent that the matter has been referred to the President of the Board of Control for adjudication of settlement. I hope that his award will be accepted by both the parties, particularly the losing side, in a true sporting spirit. It does not do any good to sport or the parties concerned if personal ambitions and jealousies are carried to an unreasonable limit.

Better always it is to subordinate them in the interest of one's team, province or country. Therein lies true sportsmanship.

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Our New Delhi Letter

'Jobocracy' Marches Full Steam Ahead

New Delhi, October 23, An author recently deplored the lack of enthusiasm for war amongst British civilians in India. Obviously he has not known the sacrifices some British people made for the Empire by accepting salaries they could never dream of getting outside the Government of India. Some one is writing the history of India's war effort. He should also record in full detail the biggest ramp in India's history, cynically known as "Jobocracy". It will provide interesting reading that men were appointed on four times their ordinary peacetime salary, presumably for the efficient prosecution of the war.

Men were brought from England on salaries exceeding those allowed to the members of the Governor-General's Council. Stenographers and caligraphists became Captains and Majors. There has been a Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, but it does not apply to profiteering indulged in by Government servants. The ramp is still on. In the name of retrenchment, few hundred clerks are sacked

How "Yes Men" Manage Delhi Municipality

From Our Special Correspondent

or a few thousand workers are thrown out of employment from the factories or a few lakhs of soldiers are demobilised from the army. But the fat-salaried personnel intrigues to retain their jobs.

Overnight labels are changed and behold the Old National War Front has become Field Publicity Organisation, the Counter-Propaganda has become the Planning and Research Directorate. An officer is now engaged on a monumental work, writing the history of Press Advising during the war on the obvious presumption that the present is only a brief interlude to the third world war

'REVERSE RECRUITING.'

The American phraseology has done a great deal of harm to this country. The Americans call the reciprocal aid given to them by India as Reverse Lend Lease. The General Headquarters, which has been over-staffed even during the war, wants to maintain its strength for demobilisation, which is described as "Reverse Recruiting." The Supply Department, similarly wants its war-time strength for disposals which it calls "Reverse-purchases". Notings, filings, preparing cases—and red tape are like Maginot line to them. "Never use one man, if you can employ three" is the golden rule for full employment under bureaucracy

Major G. C. Dorsett is the Chief Planning Officer for the Delhi Province. He is a well-known figure in Bombay where he used to be a business man. He was enlisted during the war and has now become the Delhi Planner. Lately, he has been making speeches at the Rotary Club and elsewhere expounding his ideas about the Delhi of tomorrow. He has planned roads, hospitals and

educational institution for Delhi. A grand vision indeed. He has, however, no plan for Shahjahan's Delhi. This Delhi has a municipal committee, with full paraphernalia of Health Department, Education Department, Works Department and so on.

IF THERE IS . . .

The sanitation of old Delhi has become a bye word and barring plague, Kala Azar, Beri Beri and Sleeping Sickness, the city boasts of every illness discussed in the British Pharmacopoeia. Cholera is not an exception, because it makes periodical visitations to Delhi. Heaps of rubbish languish in Chandni Chowk, the most fashionable street of Delhi. In the Dewan-i-Khas inside Shahjahan's Fort is engraved in letters of gold the famous Persian couplet, "If there is Paradise on Earth it is here". If one were to visit the lanes and by-lanes of Delhi city, he would think of the other place.

In the Municipality any criticism of the Health Department is regarded an affront to British prestige. In the year 1945, Delhi municipality still has an official President. From Lord Ripon onwards, the local bodies are regarded as training ground for self-government. How citizens of Delhi are being trained for self-government could be known by watching the weekly meeting of the Delhi Municipality.

SUMMARY TRIALS

The official President—the local British Collector—regards these meetings as summary trials under an Ordinance. A body of "Yes men" who have gained control over the Committee, are ever ready to support the "chair". The minority

is more interested in walking out on any pretext and walking in at the same meeting than in the civic life of the city. The "yes men" majority loyally and devotedly works to earn titles and honours from the Government. The main anxiety of the minority is to see its name in print; that it staged a walk out. Meanwhile, the residents of Delhi city suffer and groan under dirt, filth, insanitation and municipal taxes.

An ordinance, about two years ago, empowered the Central and Provincial Governments to take over health services from an inefficient local body. These powers were used in number of cases, but never in Delhi, presumably because its municipality had an official President.

MODEL DELHI

The Viceroy, Lord Wavell is credited with the intention of making Delhi Province a "model" for the post-war planning. The model will be incomplete, unless it included a "model" municipality for old Delhi. First impressions are very important, and unless the civic life of Delhi was brought into line with that in New Delhi, "Delhi model" will hardly carry any convictions. It will be like a show window with a cracked glass pane. A major operation is needed to make Delhi a model town and its municipality a model local body.

Delhi has an improvement trust, but, so far, its success has been largely financial. War, however, is largely responsible for retarding its progress.

Major Dorsett, therefore, may make speeches, but there will be no useful or effective planning, unless it included the city of old Delhi.

The cost of Delhi Plan is another important issue for consideration. If the Plan is to be implemented regardless of its cost, it will benefit Delhi, but will not serve the purpose, Lord Wavell has in view, namely, that it should be adopted by the Provincial Governments. The Plan should be co-related at its cost. Here again Major Dorsett has not been very informative.

NOW A WRONG Conception

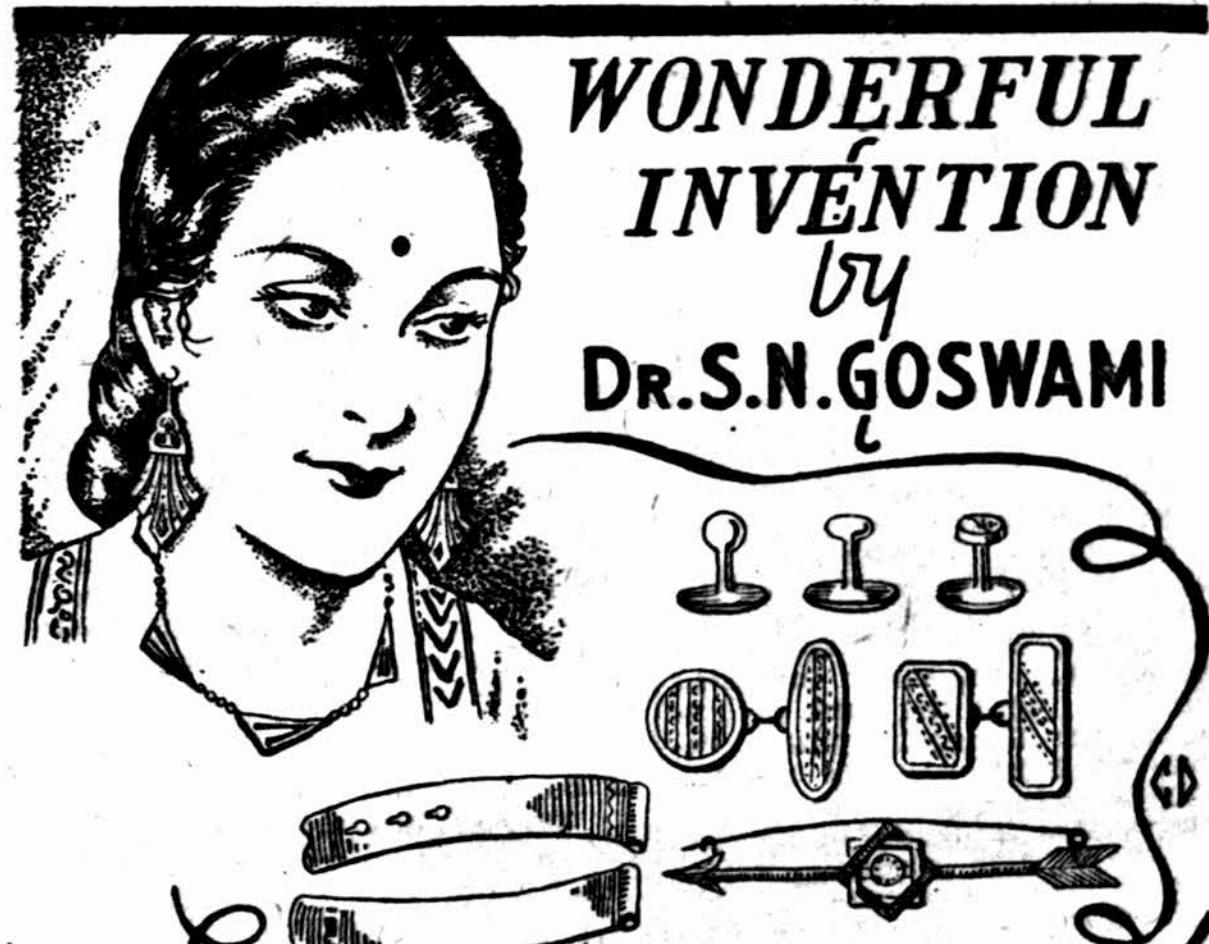
Medical science and the general public also are of opinion that these two diseases are incurable. But it is now a wrong conception and by modern research complete recovery has now been made possible in a short time without injection. Particulars free on request. Please write to:

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Kumarappa Criticises Government Post-War Planning

WARDHA, Oct. 27 (U.P.I.): "There is little that distinguishes his schemes from the nebulous plans that have been placed before us from time to time by the National Planning Committee for the last several years", said Prof. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, in an interview with the 'United Press of India' on Sir Ardeshir Dalal's Plans.

Prof. Kumarappa added: "It appears to us that Sir Ardeshir will live to bemoan the futility of his genuine efforts. After our experience of the use made of the Reserve Bank, his talk of an Industrial Finance Corporation gives us the creeps. The fewer the organisations under British rule, the better. Every institution they start in that line proves a halter on our industrial progress. The Reserve Bank has proved itself, during 'his war, to be a good sponge to soak up every drop of blood left in the country. To this has been added a Tariff Board: Thus will go on the snow ball of exploitation."

Asked if his plans can be of any use to the country, Prof. Kumarappa said: "Sir Ardeshir had been detailed out to plan the economic activity of a country of 400 millions. Even the little thought that he has given to this subject will hardly touch one or two millions. The masses have been left severely alone. These teeming millions have to be left to their own devices. Is there to be no planning for them?"

"The only attempt in this programme to encourage peoples activity has its motive in the demobilisation scheme of the forces. What is to be done with these men who risked their lives for British Imperialism, is the theme which holds the field. Sir Ar-

deshir talks about maintaining the standard of living that had arisen during the war. He is presumably thinking of soldiers smoking cigarettes instead of 'bidie', drinking beer instead of butter-milk, and tea instead of water, and wearing Khaki uniforms instead of 'dhoties' and steel helmets instead of cloth caps or turbans. He has conveniently forgotten the standard of living of the millions who starved to death in 1943."

Continuing, Professor Kumarappa said: "What we want now are the ways and means of bringing about a desired order of society for the mutual benefit of all. Viewed in this way in so far as the present Government does not represent the people it is not complete to plan notwithstanding the good intentions of the persons entrusted with it. The system is rotten to the core. Not being responsible to the people, it is not under their control and so cannot be safely trusted to work out for the people's future. If it plans at all, it will be planning for those who are its masters thousands of miles away."

Concluding, Prof. Kumarappa said: "With all his good intentions and well-meaning efforts, Sir Ardeshir is realising that he is a mere cog in the Imperial machinery. His speech was a song of frustrated energy."

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Let us talk it over—

The philosopher has said that there is nothing totally bad in this world. And perhaps we may say the same about rumour-mongering too? Doesn't it sometimes help to beat the cat?

Of course, we all know that to indulge in rumours is criminal, anti-social, anti-national in times of troubles, wars and invasions & that it must be checked by all possible means fair and not-so-fair (shades of D.I.R.) But now that the war is over—or so it appears—we might take a lenient view of human weakness. For what is rumour-mongering after all?

It so happened one day that I chanced to meet an acquaintance—a god-fearing woman—returning home with her rations of the week. At the sight of the bulging bags, I suddenly blurted out, "Oh! today is Saturday and I have not yet drawn my quota for the week . . ."

"Don't be so careless" she accosted me, "You see my girl, we will soon get 'Ata' and no wheat. Now, now, don't you knit your brows. I am not spreading false rumours. I am just keeping you on guard lest you might exhaust all the wheat and there will be no good flour even if you wanted just a little for special occasions."

Really, after all the sacrifices and inconveniences we have suffered to win the war for freedom and democracy, this "ata" business will be too much to swallow! Now that peace has once more returned, let us at least have freedom to eat a

we like it—if not as much as we like!—bread, bran or wheat!!

Under the Government of India scheme, hundreds of Indian students are being sent abroad for scientific and technical studies. Some of them have already left and many are awaiting transport accommodation. One however, wonders what is the government's policy so far as granting of similar scholarships to girl students is concerned?

Surely, a government which does not mind sending women down the mines despite international law, cannot put forward an orthodox excuse that women cannot be expected to take up highly technical jobs etc. May be, perhaps women willing to take up industrial or technical training are not coming forward. Such may be the case, for there are hardly any women, leaving aside one or two exceptions, who are qualifying themselves as engineers or even agriculturists. But then, there are other equally important subjects like health services, dietetics, medicine, commerce in which number of women would like to specialise.

India with her post-war planning will need more and more qualified men as well as women too. There is no reason then, why they should not be given the facilities to choose such subjects as might suit them and grant them Government scholarships from the quota which may have been set aside for women students in the original scheme.

Or isn't there any fixed quota for women students? So far the number of women who have been selected to be sent abroad seems to be negligibly small. No doubt this is a matter of efficient importance for our women's organisations. It is a pity that the All-India Women's Conference has not as yet moved in this matter. Fortunately or unfortunately we are blessed with a government which needs constant prodding or shall we say shaking?

But then let us also not get infected. . . .

—Leela

"Stars In Battle Dress"



A troupe of Ensa Artistes touring India at present

Care Of Your Clothes

The wet season is over at long last and now you must be happy for you can now wear the silks without the fear of getting drenched in an unexpected shower, or getting the clothes soiled in the mud. To get the best effect out of the silk, it must be well ironed and pressed. But even ironing the silks every now and then is not a advisable if you want to preserve your skirt or sari, which it seems you must for a pretty long time yet as the situation on the production front is far from hopeful.

The best way therefore will be to fold the clothes after you have used them and put them under the bed or mattress for the day. The warmth of the body helps to form the crease. You can wear them next time without being the least self-cons-

cious. If however, you feel that you must iron them, well, do but only wherever it is absolutely necessary. Say for instance, the collar of the skirt or sleeves of the blouse.

As for washing the silk clothes, first see if there are any fruit or tea or oil stains on them as those portions will need special treatment. Never use hot water for silk garments. If you are using lux for washing, then have plenty of lather in cold or luke warm water and then allow the clothes to soak in the soapy water. Press out the water, do not twist the garment. Rinse in fresh water three or four times so that no soap is left in the material and again press out the water thoroughly. Hang over to dry in shade. Iron on the wrong side first, turn over the right side, fold neatly and press the sleeves or pleats with the iron.



Grand Conspiracy Against Women Office Workers

By One Of Them

Don't raise your sceptical eyebrow, (un) gentle reader. I'm much too work-a-day-and-wait-for-the-pay-at-the-end-of-the-month to invent non-existent plots or build up imaginary atrocity stories. Woman to woman, may I tell you we women are the most prosaic of the human species. Men, poor fools, think we daydream and live a romantic inner life. But then they don't possess encyclopaedic knowledge about prices of saris and vegetables.

Women and birds have eyes behind their heads because danger always haunts them. That's what some Irish writer has said. Security, you know, is the first principle of military strategy—which we women know from A to Z. That's it, sister. Security of home you could call your own, security of children, even unborn children, security of happiness that might one day slip through your sleeping fingers. . . yes, security of an office worker's job you are keeping now and which you might want to keep. Even in the chatter-filled third-class compartments of the local trains, trams and buses the air is thick with the brooding uncertainty of security.

Do you know that the same obsession haunts men wage-earners and drawers of monthly salaries? If 50 per cent of jobs are reserved for war-heroes, what's going to be their fate—and ours? There's going to be and has already started a scramble. What's your chance and mine in this melee, behen? "SOS"—!

The ladies of the leisured class driving in expensive automobiles and with fabulous wealth amassed by their husbands and fathers may pose platonic about women's position in the economic struggle. They don't work from 10-30 to 6 in the dark, badly-ventilated offices like you and me. They don't go through what you and I go through for half our office workers' sweating lives. Why not post the High Command of our AIWC in the Mujafarabad Hall? They won't be permitted to nurse the telephone, I tell you. They will make a jail mutiny in 5 minutes, smash up furniture, scratch the face of the matron in charge of the girls and scream like 500 devils let loose in the placid atmosphere of ration-card forms.

The point I want to make is that even now there is a well-organized movement to block us women in government and other offices. It's subtly built up. I know for a fact that instructions have been SOS ed to recruiting agencies not to recruit women in higher posts in certain government offices. May I inquire why? There are any number of women who could fulfil all the conditions of qualifications. I know many women who have established a record for steady work, intelligence and all the things that the Government or private employer demands. Why not give the poor thing a chance if she is as good as any of the greenhorns you recruit who talk Marxism, Royism and what not, the rotters. Are they better than us?

STAND BY

Some of the men are decent. They are helpful to us with that fraternal sentiment that grows amongst comrades. Have you seen a pair of bulldogs licking each other? Even dumb animals react to the spirit of comrade-

ship exists amongst slaves, jail convicts and persons who share a common existence of toil and human misery. True, some girls exploit their weapon of sex 'inferiority' with women's instinct and manage to get their jail sentence softened. We have our black sheep too I admit.

But all this is being twisted into the conviction that women are no good. They undermine the morale of the government office and 'disrupt' morale, my well-worn sandals! I still remember the old fogey who 'received' me in his dirty office when I reported for duty. His eyes were popping out and he appeared so frightened one might have thought he saw his grandfather's ghost. How could I help smiling, sister? Er. . . er. . . do you want to remain here? he asked, the thug. I assumed the innocence of his latest-born—he had a string of seven daughters I later heard—and said with the modesty proper to a daughter of the Deccan, 'I am not sure, but I should like to'. The crook did not appear too well pleased.

Well, just look out. They want to get rid of you. Many of us would like to remain not because we like this life but because it is necessary for us. Why should the men conspire to squeeze us out? We must resist it, behen. Think it over and stand by for organized resistance to the conspirators who would like us to be thrown out.

Indian Women In Uniform



An Indian W. A. C. (I), Pte. J. Chatrath, is operating a teleprinter on a long distance circuit connecting two bases hundreds of miles apart in Northern India.

PROF. SINGH'S MUSIC CONCERT



Prof. Tej Rajendra Singh, the well-known musician and artist, will give a concert in aid of the Academy of Music and Art at the Blavatsky Lodge at 4 P.M. on the 4th of November.

'Bombay Chronicle' Poll No VI

Should Indian States Continue To Exist?

In the hectic agitation and propaganda of British Indian politics, one of the knottiest problems of India's future constitution, and political life in general, runs a grave risk of being wholly overlooked. The Indian States enjoy a peculiar position, unique and unparalleled in the political history of the world. They, or rather their ruling princes, are, theoretically, independent units. The most important of them claim to possess full sovereign authority, at least for their internal administration, though in international law and relations they have no existence. They are linked with the British sovereign by treaty. The latter has inherited the rights and obligations under these treaties from the East India Company with which most of these treaties were entered into, in the first place. The provisions of these treaties vary from State to State; though a certain common pattern is noticeable, in groups of States, introduced according to the exigencies of history at the time the treaties were made.

THE SUCCESSORS?

Whatever the variations in the treaties,—even in regard to the largest States,—they are all alike in this: that they are made with

the ruling prince and his successors and have not a word about the people of the States. So long as the relations between the States and the suzerain concerned mainly, if not wholly, the Princes and the autocratic Government of India, representing the British King-Emperor, the question did not seem of much complexity. But the moment the British Government decides to abdicate its present position of power and authority in this country, the question becomes of the utmost importance, as to who shall be the Paramount Power and with what element in each State should that Power deal. The only party in favour of whom it is probable the British Government will resign its authority is the Indian people, collective so-called. If the Indian people, as a whole, take the place of the British Sovereign in the matter of these treaties, and the rights and obligations arising thereunder, with whom should they deal in regard to the States: i.e., the people of each State collectively, or the Ruler with whom the Treaty is made? The ruler may have rights; should these rights be taken to be transferred, by implication, to the corresponding element in the other party to the treaty?

SUBJECTS OF PARAMOUNT POWER

Incidentally, it may be pointed out that these treaties stretch over a period of nearly two centuries. In the course of that period, they have undergone many changes, not so much by express modification by new Treaties, but rather by the growth of usage, and interpretation creating precedent no less important than the treaty itself. In setting these precedents, or giving interpretation, the Paramount Power had an advantage, in that it was both party to each case and at the same time judge of the case. Inevitably, therefore, its interpretation has always favoured its own position or claims. The result has been that, notwithstanding all the sound and fury of the gun bursts with which these anachronisms of modern Indian politics are entitled to be saluted, they are in effect little better than subjects of the Paramount Power.

The relationship between the future Government of India and the States, if they continue to exist, will be a matter of considerable complexity. Much more difficult will be the problem of unifying or consolidating the economic life of the country, so that the needless, artificial barriers, not to say antagonism, created between the States and British

India, particularly in the war years, may be eliminated.

Not only do the States differ considerably, 'inter se' as regards their treaty rights and obligations; they differ still more widely in the matter of area and population, resources and possibilities. From the Nizam, with an area of 82,000 sq. miles and a population of over 15 million, to a petty princelet in Kathiawad, with a few barren acres of patrimony and a score or less of "subjects", there is a wide gulf, which makes it impossible to treat them alike, in any scheme of national reorganisation for the whole of India.

MERGES & NEW UNITS

Assuming that the States are to form part of the Federation of independent India, it is clear each of the 600 odd States cannot be on a par with the other, much less with the Provinces like Bengal or the U.P. A condition precedent to any accession to the Federation, moreover, would be a comparative similarity of the governmental machinery,—with the legislative, executive and judicial organs of Government being clearly demarcated, each with definite powers under the Constitution.

There can be no room, in such a system, for the present-day absolute autocracy of the ruling princes, even in their own States.

The Questionnaire

On the whole, therefore, public opinion in India needs to be defined on the following questions:

QUESTIONS	YES	NO	INDIFFERENT
(1) Would you compel all States to form part of the Indian Federation, when India is free and a sovereign nation by itself?			
(2) Should (a) accession to, or secession from the Federation be a matter of voluntary choice by a State, to be exercised as and when it likes? Or			
(b) Would you forbid any State, once forming part of the Federation to secede?			
(3) If the States become units of the Indian Federation, should these have the same rights and obligations as the Provinces, regardless of their Treaty rights and Obligations?			
(4) Would you compel States, which are individually too small to assimilate their system of Government to that of independent India, to merge amongst themselves to constitute a comparable unit for the Indian Federation?			
(5) In the future constitution of Independent India, should the present-day Indian States be continued as they are?			
(6) Even if the States are continued, as separate units, should the relations, under the Treaties, be			
(a) with the Ruling Prince of the State, or			
(b) with the people of the State?			
(7) Should the Princes, the Rulers			
(a) be pensioned off or			
(b) Should they be summarily deposed and dispossessed of all powers, property and authority in the State?			
(8) If the Ruling Princes are allowed to remain in charge of the Government of their States, should limits be placed on their powers, making them strictly constitutional rulers?			
(9) If the Ruling Princes in the principal States are turned into constitutional Rulers, should Ministers in their States be made responsible to the chosen representatives of the State people?			
(10) Should the leading States,—say those with an area of 5,000 sq. miles at least, or a population of 1 million at least, be compelled to institute and maintain their own separate Legislative Assemblies, chosen by adult franchise of the people of the State, with the same powers in the governance of the State as the Provincial Legislatures?			

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

* OCCUPATION _____

N. B. Answers to these questions must be given in any one of the three columns made above, by marking a cross in the appropriate column. Answers must be in the above form cut from this paper, and must reach this office by the 5th November, 1945. Answers may be given on a separate sheet of paper, provided the size, shape and letter-press are identical. Answers given in any other form will not be considered.

* Occupation may be given generically under any one of the following categories: Student; Profession Business; Domestic work for women in their own homes; Public Service; or those without any fixed or remunerative employment. Profession includes law, Medicine, Teaching, Engineering, Writing or Journalism, Acting or Dancing for the Screen, or the Stage, Music or other Arts. Business includes any industrial or commercial employment, in any capacity.

Revolution By Consent

(Continued From Page 5)

moment, mass opinion can be won over rapidly to the workers' side.

The favorable moment was, in Lenin's view, that at which (1) the machinery of government has broken down; (2) the loyalty of the armed forces and of the public to be governed is doubtful; (3) there is a deep hostility to the Government among the masses, as shown by strikes, demonstrations and contempt for law; (4) when it is evident that the Government has lost confidence in itself and has no certainty about how to act to maintain order.

The October Revolution in 1917 was in Russia such a moment, which the Bolshevik (Communist) party used to seize power successfully. Germany was in a similar position after Nov. 11, 1918, but the Communist party was not strong enough to repeat Lenin's bold strategy. In Germany, therefore, although a monarchy was changed into a republic, the power of the state was left in the same hands as before.

The Communist seizure of power in Russia was followed by five years of civil war. Owners of all large properties were expropriated. Opposition to the revolution became treason. Exercise of power was confined to the Communists and to those in whom they had confidence. After a brief interval no party was permitted a legal existence except the Communist party. There was no freedom of speech and no freedom of association for those who disliked the regime, and normal means of communication like the press and radio were confined to the Communist party.

It is only right to say that the new Russian state emerged from a chaos so terrible that it is improbable that it could have survived except through this dictatorship; and that the long years of organized hostility to the Soviet Union on the part of other states (Switzerland has only just recognized the Soviet Government) may be held to have justified the dictatorship, since it is improbable that other methods would have made possible the swift industrialization of the country or the transformation of a slow and most illiterate peasantry into a skilled and disciplined working class, able to use, in field and factory, the most modern discoveries of science and technology.

The immense Russian victories of this war were built by Marshal Stalin and his colleagues on the revolutionary foundations Lenin laid. They would not otherwise have been won. That is the splendor of the Communist achievement. They overthrew Russian Czarism and private ownership. They replaced it by a system which is not, in the Socialist sense, democratic but which did make possible an immense and beneficent industrial revolution which foresaw Hitlerism and was fully prepared with immense courage to smash it to pieces.

British Heritage

In the view of the British Labor party, the Russian experience is not a formula upon which other people can act. A country long used, like Britain, to political democracy, with a strongly organized working class, literate and conscious of its right, with a fighting faith in freedom may justly hope to make its revolution by consent. That is why it holds firmly to its faith in democracy and therefore to constitutional procedure. That is why also it has for twenty years excluded members of the Communist party from its ranks, since it is convinced, first that their real allegiance is to ideas of Moscow rather than to ideas of Westminster, and secondly, that communism forces its adherents to act upon two planes of morality—one between Communists themselves, and one between Communists and citizens who do not share their faith.

The Labor party believes that this intensified struggle between classes makes the task of democratic government far more difficult and encourages, as with Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany, a counter-revolu-

tion in which a group of adventurers seize power with the support of privileged interests who believe that the growth of communism is a threat to their privilege which they should anticipate by smashing democratic government. The Labor party believes that a wise policy of Socialist change, introduced with the consent of a majority and proceeding step by step in an ordered plan, can carry with it so massive a volume of popular consent as to make it impossible for its opponents to think of any attempt at counter-revolution as a legitimate gamble.

No American, therefore, has any ground for assuming that the victory of the Labor party is a portent of any kind of catastrophe, political, economic or social. It is a democratic victory. It is the constitutional expression of the people's will to try a great experiment. That is the basis upon which the American Government rests. It is no doubt a difficult experiment in a world ravaged by total war. The British people have taken the view that great experiments are more likely to be accepted in a period when great change is inevitable than they are when men and women have settled down into some firmly established routine.

Augury For Future

The method which they have approved does injury to no one. It opens new and great opportunities to many. It can be successful as a method only as it maintains its right to public approval. If it does succeed, it will mark an epoch in the history of the world, for it will have made a fundamental change in the vital basis of civilized living without the use of violence.

All who accept the Four Freedoms should therefore wish it well; and they can render no greater service to humanity than by doing all that lies in their power to aid its great purpose. For it must not be forgotten that this British experiment will have implications big with destiny for citizens of the United States.

Working in a munition factory a man got his coat caught in a revolving wheel. He was whisked up and whirled round and round till the foreman managed to switch off the machine. The workman fell to the ground and up rushed the foreman.

"Speak to me, speak to me," he paid in great agitation.

The victim looked up.

"Why should I," he said. "I sassed you six times just now, and you didn't speak to me!"

A man asked a Scots fellow-traveller for the time as they were journeying by train from the North to London.

The Scot looked up from his book and replied: "You only want to know the time to get into conversation with me, and if we get into conversation we shall become friendly, and when we get to London you'll ask me to have a drink, and I'll ask you to have a drink, and we'll have another drink, and then I shall ask you to lunch, and you will visit my house, where I have a beautiful daughter; and you will visit my house again; and one day you'll come and ask me if you can marry my daughter; and why the blazes should I give my consent to a man who can't afford to buy a watch?"

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ON ROSES

'MY EXPERIENCES ABOUT ROSES IN THE PLAINS IN INDIA' by B. K. Kerr; Himalaya Publications, Patna, pages 199, price Rs. 4/-, 1945.

In this country we rarely come across a book specially devoted to cultivation of Roses. Mr. Kerr has no doubt done a great service to rose lovers by presenting this very interesting and exhaustive work on rose cultivation in India. He writes with the authority of a man who has done things with his own hands and knows thoroughly well the subject he talks about.

The chapters on manuring and pruning form a valuable part of this book as the theory and practices of both these operations are dealt at great length. According to Mr. Kerr, the practice of rose pruning could be boiled down to this; thinning in April, pruning in July and trimming in October. Besides this aspect he has discussed the merits and demerits of various practices adopted in rose culture. Instead of recommending English cultural hints 'in toto' he has raised a warning finger against many of the operations which are unsuitable to Indian climate. Without the rosarians diary of operations and short notes on varieties of roses suitable to our soil and climatic conditions, Mr. Kerr's books on roses would have remained

Future Of Central Europe

CENTRAL EUROPEAN FEDERATION A world Federation Library publication by Adam Pragier Re 1 8.

The publisher in his preface frankly admits that 'the author's approach to the problem is coloured by the peculiar problems and difficulties confronting Poland'. This remark suggests that the author is a Polish citizen. The author rightly characterizes the problem of Europe and of European peace as the problem of Germany i.e. What to make of Germany. The conclusion is that Germany's power for war must be destroyed. It is proposed to be done by weakening Germany's influence power over central and south-eastern Europe. That is to say central and south-eastern Europe should be rescued from Germany's economically exploitative and militarily dominant role.

How is this to be done? One way is to give full rein to Soviet Russia to spread its influence and power in this region. That would destroy German power but will not solve the problem. Because the buffer region between Germany and Russia will continue to remain discontented and become a hot-bed for German intrigues and lead once more to a Russo-German conflict. The author suggests that this region comprising of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Albania, Bulgaria and Greece should, in two parts, northern (Poland and Czechoslovakia) and southern (the rest of

incomplete.

We hope that the publishers would be able to bring out a popular and less expensive addition of this very useful book on roses, when their second edition goes to the press.

B.L.D.

the states), form into a separate federation. It should be supported by Britain and U.S.A and made economically and strategically strong enough to resist German and Russian penetration. This would remove cause for mutual apprehension between Germany and Russia and thus ensure peace in Europe. Austria should be independent but should live in economic cooperation with this federation best it fall into the lap of Germany

Although this concept of a central-Eastern European federation is not altogether utopian as things are shaping themselves in Europe at present it seems to be absolute and impracticable. Soviet Russia's influence is irresistibly spreading over Europe. It is difficult for the Western Powers to stem it except at line beyond which it is not in own interests for Russia to step. Such a concession to reality precludes the formation of a separate central-eastern European federation. So practically all talk of it is moonshine.

The author is a believer in regional as opposed to continental federations. The latter he says result in the domination over and exploitation of weaker peoples by a single Power. But this seems to be inevitable if and so long as the world is fated to suffer the existence of a number of Powers. Merging of Powers is not feasible, coordination, due to a clash of ideals and interests. There is no escape from rivalries and wars until a supreme World Power emerges. But this very emergence is dependent on a process of war. It is a hard irony, but it is true. All the same, efforts like that of the present author are a necessary political education and deserve study and appreciation.

D. M. Namjoshi

"Manava Dharma"

HINDUISM OUTSIDE INDIA by Swami Jagadiswarananda, pp.262, Rs 2/8 (Shri Ram Krishna Ashram, Rajkot).

Adopting a well known expression, it can truly be said: "He knows not Hinduism, who only Hinduism in India knows." At one time or other, Hinduism has spread over Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Cambodia, Indo-China, the Philippines, Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Malaya and even the two Americas, and has influenced native life, arts and literature in China, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Babylonia Persia, Asia-minor and Arabia, besides Egypt, Greece and Italy. This was accomplished through trade channels, colonisation, empire building and above all through the assimilative power of Hinduism—its infinite inclusiveness and adaptability, toleration and acceptance.

The book describes at length the processes by which Hinduism extended itself to the countries above-mentioned. It also makes a critical examination of the reasons that led in the past, to Hinduism losing the hold which it had obtained outside India, and the means by which it can regain its influence and prestige both in the East and the West. The book is a mine of information collated from innumerable sources, difficult of access to the ordinary reader and gives a much needed (both general and detailed) background to the modern Hindu renaissance. It is impossible to do justice to the book in the short space of a review. This may, however, be said. No Hindu will read the book without pride, regret and hope—pride at the inherent strength of Hinduism, regret at its contraction through the imperfections and blunders of those who took charge of it in the past, and hope of avoiding the past mistakes (pointed out by the author), so as to make Hinduism the Religion of Man (Manava Dharma) that it was in the past. N.H.P.



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

How easy it was to be happy, explained our President, Shri B. G. Kher, in his concluding talk to the workers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, gathered at Kankeshwar for their Fifth Camp, from Saturday, 13th October, to Tuesday, 16th October. To feel happy all one had to do was to enjoy the thing that he had to do. One who enjoyed doing work was sure to be happy. We should use all our power to do something. That was goodness achieved through happiness. As a matter of that, we had been postponing our living unnecessarily.—

"We look before or after and find for what is naught

Our sincerest laughter with some pain is fraught.

However, he emphasised, we should not postpone the education of children. And that education was to be imparted through recreation. Children's was a national problem! and in that light it had to be tackled. How could we neglect children? Knowing that environment had more

influence than heredity, we could remove the germs of communalism and bring about our social reconstruction by bringing together on one platform the children of all communities. They had to be taught the truth, and truth was something for which a person would be prepared to die.

Problem of the future, said Shri B. G. Kher, was the radical transformation of human personality. Our body, mind and soul had to work in cognizance of each other—"in tune with the infinite." It was our duty to reconstruct the future generation, to prepare "balanced personalities." The best material, for such a purpose was children. They were human souls in their pure, pristine condition for moulding. And after all the common human heritage of all communities was the same: "speak the truth," "Do not kill," etc. That was what they had to be imbibed with.

Inaugurating the Camp, Shri Shewak Bhojraj welcomed the new and old Workers. He remarked that the Workers should not treat

the Camps only as a sort of amusement. They should not also attend them just because of the considerations of somebody. They should join these Camps to learn and to teach the best ways of conducting children's welfare activities. Then alone the purpose of the Camps would be fully served.

He treated the children's problem at full length, explaining that from the beginning, the parents were the most important single element in a baby's environment. It was they, and especially the mother in the first months, who could give or withhold the things which were of vital importance to his development—physical care geared to his needs, and with it, the acceptance and love which were essentials to his confidence and feeling.

Shri Shawakbhai further emphasised that the Balkan-Ji-Bari centres should try to attain all the aims and objects of the Association—not all at once, but one by one slowly and steadily. They should make their programmes so attractive that children would be willing to join them, and be able to really remain happy. He hoped that all who had attended the camp would continue to work through the Balkan-Ji-Bari vigorously for the children's welfare, which cause was dear to everyone.

We had a very happy and useful

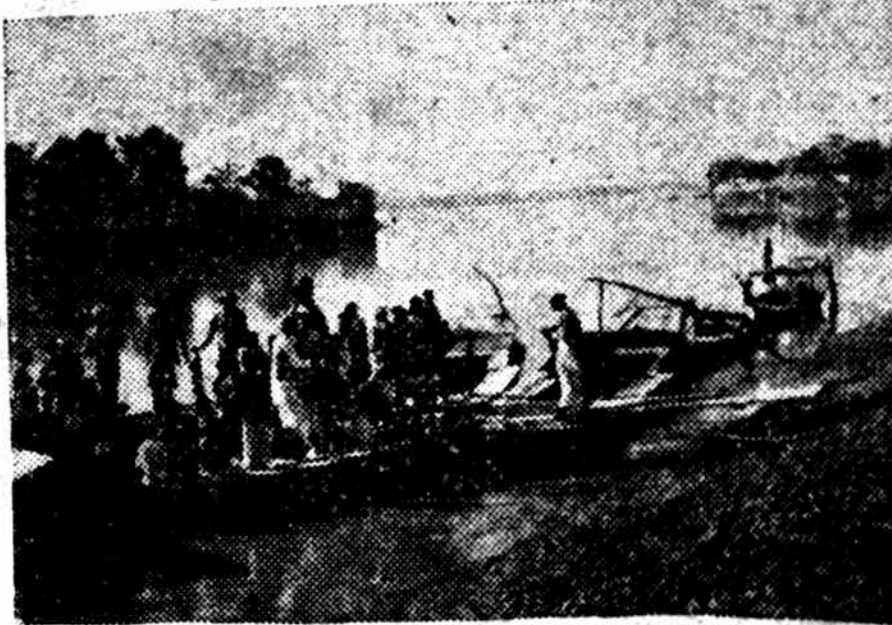
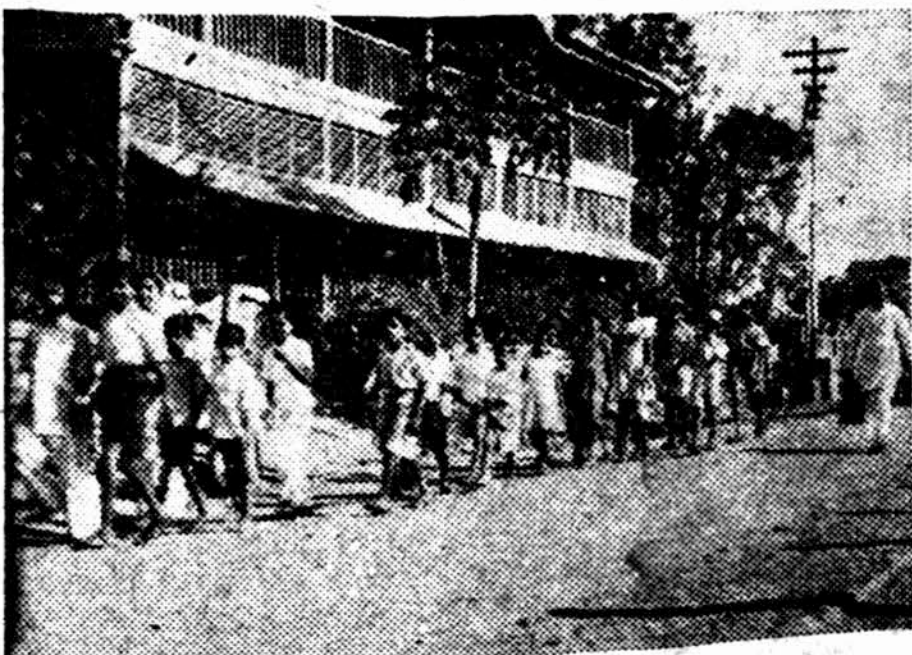
time at the Camp. Kankeshwar is a beautiful place, and it proved quite inspiring. Besides the above two talks, Miss Lila Kulkarni spoke on "Labour Children," Shri S. B. Kher on the Association's new constitution, Dr. Ravinara Trivedi on organisation methods, and Shri R. T. Kelawala on "Children's Excursions." The other persons who presided on two different occasions were Mrs. Hoor Wadhvani and Mrs. Indira Renu. Then, there was a programme of Camp Fires every night, for the success of which Pandya Brothers, Koppikar Cousins and Keki, Dara and Naushir are to be congratulated. Mrs. Poornima Pakvasa made the "Anta Kadi" lively, Shri Popatani, arranged a good programme of games and Mrs. Sarlaben Nanavati extended the charm of the full moon-lit night by having "Garbas."

Success of the camp was due more to one single person than to any others, and for that we owe our heartfelt gratitude to Shrimati Kasturben H. Shroff. It is not possible to describe fully her untiring efforts to make the camp as successful as it really was. She had made all possible and comfortable arrangements for our Stay, food, outings and recreation etc. Far away in the jungle surroundings, our party of fifty-five campers did not feel hardship of any kind. And after the camp was dissolved on the afternoon of Tuesday, 16th October, she took half the party (as other returned to Bombay) to Alibag where they had an opportunity to visit the Observatory and to enjoy the seashore in the silver-sprinkled moon light! That and the stillness of night as well as the greenery of the tree groves and lovely nature spots still continue to hover!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"

Kher - Bombay 28



Balkan-Ji-Bari Children preparing (left) to go on an outing and on (right) a boat excursion.

One More Unfortunate

Some days back we saw water being pumped out from the well in front of the High Court. On inquiry we learnt that "one more unfortunate, weary of breath", had gone to his death. The municipality was emptying the well because its waters might be contaminated by the decaying body. This is a very popular well and its waters are sent for and conveyed by horse-carriage to those living as far away as Malabar Hill who regard them as a healthy beverage. But it is said that this well has for years been equally popular among those who desire to sneak to death.

Situated in a place which is very lonely at night, and with plenty of water in it, this well has long acquired a reputation as a suitable place for committing suicide. It is indeed a significant coincidence that these desperate unfortunates aggrieved by the injustices of this cruel world should sacrifice their lives at the doors of our High Court of justice. Afraid of life but not of death and feeling that the unknown beyond cannot be worse, they repair to this lonely well, and as if in mockery of the statue of justice that stands above the High Court, they plunge boldly in—

"Over the brink of it,
Picture it—think of it,
Dissolute Man!
Love in it, drink of it,
Then, if you can!"

Purshottum Out Again

The High Court Bar was very pleased at the release of Purshottum Trikumdas, one of its popular members. He was indeed lucky to be let off on an obvious technical error in the order of detention. The order was held to be bad because it sought to continue in force an earlier order of detention which had already been superseded. It was rightly said that one could not continue something which had ceased to exist.

Bonus

On a petition to prevent an Adjudicator appointed by Government under the Trades Disputes Act from exercising jurisdiction over a dispute arising from the refusal to grant bonus, Mr. Justice Bhagwati has recently held that the word "bonus" could be used to describe payments of grace as well as payments made because they were legally due. Supported as it is by a long line of decisions, English and Indian, as a matter of law this proposition may be tenable. But one cannot help feeling that, in its over-anxiety to put a benevolent interpretation, law does sometimes go too far. In plain English the term bonus is applied to a sum paid to an employee over and above his stated pay in recognition of successful exertions. But recognition can only be a voluntary act. Mr. Justice Bhagwati went on to hold that in the case before him bonus was to be paid by the petitioners, the Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. in respect of past work done and not merely as a matter of grace. We fail to see how bonus by way of recognition of past services could ever be claimed as a matter of right. The simple test would be this—could the employees have sued for it in a court of law? The answer must be—no. How then could it be a matter of right? Yet, dismissing the petition before him, Justice Bhagwati held that it was a matter of right so as to give rise to a "trade dispute" within the meaning of the Trades Disputes Act of 1929, and that the Adjudicator appointed under that Act had jurisdiction to decide it.

What's In a Name

The designation of judges of mofussil civil courts subordinate to the District Courts in our Province was recently altered from "subordinate judges" to "Civil judges". Could it be that the Government was afraid that the constant use of the term "subordinate" might breed an inferiority complex in them? Whatever the reason might be, the government would do well to bear in mind that a lot more of useful changes are needed in the mofussil judiciary than a mere change of name. Regu-

Law And Life

By

"Jarvim"

larity in the hours of sitting, and day to day leaving of part-heard suits, are some of the reforms the public clamours for. The granting of "mudat" (adjournment) half-a-dozen times as a matter of course in these courts arising mainly from the desire of these judges to avoid work, is almost a scandal which is the subject of public ridicule. It must not be forgotten that one side or the other in a suit is generally playing for times, and inordinate delay may amount to denial of justice to the other side.

Paid Holidays for Workers

The amendment recently made to the Factories Act of 1934 providing ten days' paid holidays for workers

who have put in a year's service is a laudable piece of social legislation on which the Government deserves to be congratulated. It provides, further, that half the total pay for the period of the holidays must be paid before the holidays begin so as to make it possible for them to enjoy their holidays. If a worker does not take the whole or part of his annual holidays, the holidays not taken by him are to be carried forward to the next year. The general comment that in India we have too many holidays is justified, but it does not apply to our factory workers who get too few holidays.

"If all the year were playing holidays,

To sport would be as tedious as to work;

But when they seldom come, they wish'd-for come,

And nothing pleaseth but rare accidents".



"Yes! My husband gives me a book every birthday.

"Really dear. What a marvellous library you must have."

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Ashwini

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on 21 April, 2017

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

There was an amusing interlude when Pandit Nehru in the middle of his speech stopped and said parenthetically: "Madam Chairman, may I express my surprise at the whole body of P.E.N. standing up when a princely message was read." (Cheers).

—A.P.I. report from Jaipur. It is difficult to see why the correspondent refers to this as an "amusing" interlude. Nor was there much cause for Pandit Nehru's surprise at a body of writers standing up to hear a princely message being read out. For, after all, weren't these writers assembled there under princely auspices? And hadn't "Madam Chairman" herself once inscribed an Ode in praise of another Prince and presented it at a Durbar?

Deign, Prince, my tribute to receive.

This lyric offering to your name,

Who round your jewelled sceptre bind

The lilies of a poet's fame.....

And wasn't this conference of writers and litterateurs inaugurated by SIR Mirza Ismail, the Prime Minister of the same feudal Prince whose message was read out? And were not paid propagandists of the Princely order (like Sardar K. M. Panikar, Prime Minister of Bikaner, whose authorship is strictly limited to ex-



PANDIT NEHRU

A democrat was shocked

tolling the alleged virtues of reactionary feudalism) among prominent speakers at the conference?

Poets And Polo Ponies!

The Princes, through the ages, have been known for their patronage of the arts and literature. Some of them breed pedigreed horses, others specialize in prize-winning dogs. Some spend the millions squeezed out of their starving peasants on buying Rolls Royce cars, others on polo ponies. Some encourage terpsichorean talent by maintaining hordes of "dancing girls"; others reveal their taste for music by their interest in songstresses. A few are patrons of the Muse and maintain court poets along with court clowns and court dancers! And when, tired of all other diversions, one of them might even condescend to summon a gathering of intellectuals and writers to amuse him. For that has ever been the prerogative of the Princes.

Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England, was amused by Shakespeare and Bacon. Mahmud Ghaznavi, the iconoclast, could hire Firdausi to sing the praises of the ancient kings of Iran and then (like some publishers of today) cheat the poor poet of his royalties! Goethe had a Count to patronize him and Zauq and Ghalib had an Emperor. Going back in history Vikramaditya had the great Kalidasa among his court decorations, even as Akbar,

the great Moghul, had Tansen among his "Nauratan". And the Maharaja of Jaipur (How many guns?) when he is not too busy thinking about his race horses, can dictate a patronizing message to a gathering of intellectuals, assembled in his capital under his princely auspices! When they got up—these giants of intellect and learning—to pay their homage to the message of a minor Prince (How many guns?) the members of the P.E.N. were only carrying on the ancient traditions of the court poets—and the court clowns! One can understand a staunch democrat like Nehru being scandalized by such a spectacle, but he should not have been "surprised" at the modern Firdausis and Kalidasas paying their homage to the Vikramadityas and Mahmuds of today!

Professors And Prime Ministers

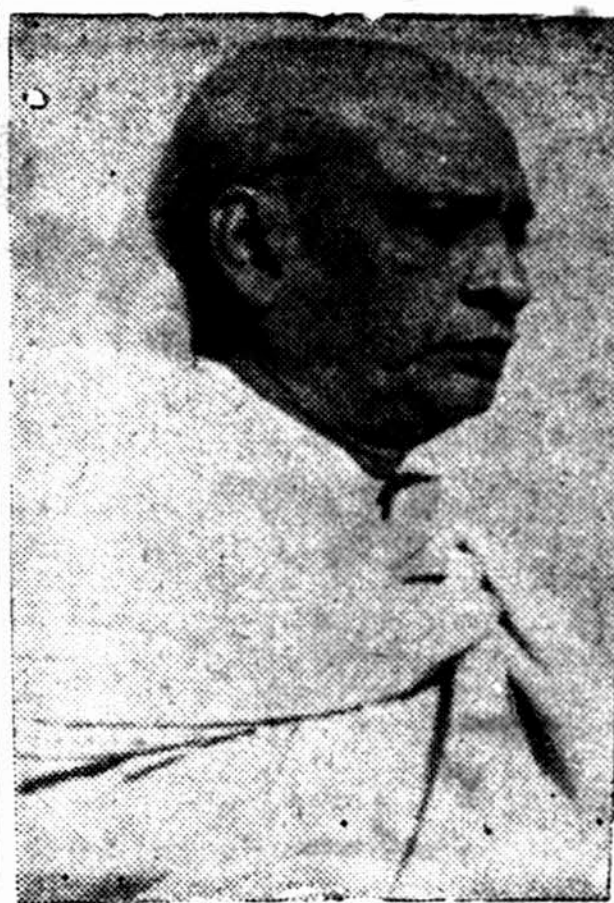
I have nothing against the P.E.N. It might surprise the columnist who, while writing about the P.E.N., has been sneering at "self-styled progressives" quite a few prominent members of the All-India Progressive Writers Association, including the General Secretary and the Joint Secretary are members of the P.E.N., too. Indeed, so am I! But I am afraid the Indian P.E.N., if it has to justify itself as a representative organisation of Indian writers, will have to change its present character and its present affiliations. It has succumbed to the temptation (all too strong in India) to embellish its roll with glittering names, regardless of whether they come in the category of writers or not. It seems that a man, to be recognized as a writer in India, has to have any profession (Law, Politics, Medicine, Teaching)—except that of writing for a living! The P.E.N. membership seems to consist largely of these "honorary" writers. And the "P" of the P. E. N. seems to stand not so much for Poets and Playwrights as for Professors—and Prime Ministers! The P.E.N., if it is to vindicate itself, must recognize that writing in India has gone beyond intellectual dilettantism—and feudal patronage!

In Poetry As In Plumbing

Has the Biblical phrase, "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God", a greater wealth of meaning than Lenin's "Religion is the opium of the people?" The answer would depend on whether one is a believer in religion or a Marxist atheist. But judged purely as literature, who shall decide between the Bible and Das Kapital, between the Vedas and Bernard Shaw's Prefaces, between the Bhagwad Gita and Gitanjali?

No sensible modern-minded person will waste his time in such comparisons. For the quality of writing changes—and must change—with the times, and one's reaction to religious literature is necessarily conditioned by one's faith. What may seem as a model of clarity to a devout vedic scholar of Sanskrit may strike an average reader of today as a jumble of confused writing. And what is the very essence of logic to a devotee of Marx may very well shock a pious Pandit as heretical nonsense. (I once gave the Bhagwad Gita to a Socialist friend and when he read it he was surprised how Gandhiji could admire a book which was manifestly a justification of violence and said not a word in praise of non-violence!)

But, at the P. E. N. Conference Professor Radha Kumud Mukherji raised this issue in his paper on "Ancient Indian Literature and the Evolution of New Literary Forms." The Vedic ideal of literary composition, he said, was that every word must tell and convey the maximum thought and no word must appear which was merely decorative or superfluous. Characterising modern literature as "wordy, verbose and garrulous", he cited the Bible as a model of clarity—"in which every word is in its position as an inevitable national necessity." Now I have heard this statement before. Every Christian naturally believes that his Scripture is not only the last word in moral teaching but also the model for literary composition. Brought up in the tradition of Christian teaching, many of us



SARDAR PATEL

in India have also come to believe it. It might even be true. But just at random, only to test Professor Mukherji's statement I opened my copy of the New Testament, and this is what I read:

"And by the hands of the apostles were many signs and wonders wrought among the people; (and they were all with one accord in Solomon's porch.

And of the rest durst no man join himself to them: but the people magnified them.

And believers were the more added to the Lord, multitudes both of men and women).

Insomuch that they brought forth the sick into the streets, and laid them on beds and couches, that at least the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them."

Now I am not a scoffer at religions and find in them much that is elevating and uplifting. I have a great veneration for Christ who, like Budha and Prophet Mohamed, was a revolutionary in his own age. Doubtless there is much of value in the Bible. But for the life of me I cannot understand how the language I have quoted above can be cited as a model of clarity. It might have been clear to the Englishmen of the mediaeval days but it is not clear to me today. What is meant by the people being "in Solomon's porch"? What does "durst" mean? And is a "shadow" cast or does it "overshadow" something? What does "overshadow" mean here, anyway?

I think this illusion of certain of our savants, scholars and professors about the superiority of everything ancient needs to be punctured now and then. In plumbing as in poetry, the modern world has advanced far, far beyond the olden days. It has to be so. It must be so. For that is the Law of Evolution. The modern thought is deeper, wider; it has plumbed new depths of human psychology and behaviour, its ramifications extend to economics on the one hand and psycho-analysis on the other. The ancients could express themselves in simple terms because Faith is simpler than Reason, and Faith was the corner-stone of what they wrote. Neither dialectical reasoning nor psychological analysis found any place in their writings. The intricacies and subtleties of human psychology were a closed book to them. Life itself was "simple", because it was primitive. Class relations as also relations between the sexes were fixed, unquestioned, pre-determined, because they had the sanction of Faith. Doubt was taboo and questioning a heresy. No wonder expression was simple. Today life is fuller, deeper, more complicated. Men are not content to BELIEVE; they are inquisitive, sceptical, they want to probe not only the bowels of the earth but also their own minds and souls. Relations between nations, classes, sexes, are in a state of violent readjustment. Literature today must serve ALL people, not merely princes and priests as in the past. Writing itself is no longer the monopoly of a privileged few. Millions, kept ignorant and dumb through the centuries, are striving for self-expression. How then can any writer who does not want to escape into the past, and who must mirror the vital conflicts of

his age, achieve the ideal of Vedic or Biblical "clarity" and "simplicity"?

Greetings To Sardar Patel

The "Chronicle" joins the rest of the country in offering his humble felicitations to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The Sardar is undoubtedly one of the greatest, noblest and most heroic figures of modern India. Next to Gandhiji, he has played the greatest part in awakening the people of Gujarat. The Bardoli Satyagraha which he led to success was the first and most glorious struggle of a down-trodden peasantry. It will remain a memorable milestone in our march towards freedom. The energy and organisational ability of the Sardar are in no small measure responsible for the strength and popularity of the Congress.

From Chronicle's Post-Bag . . .

E. J. M. writes from Bombay:—

A "Chronicle", to be true to his appellation, must review public affairs in its many facets in an impartial manner and not reveal his partisanship.

Let's forget the criticism and ridicule heaped on Mr. Jinnah. As the leader of a powerful political party it's all in the day's game that his views and policies should be a matter for discussion and criticism.

This is far different from the unsporting attack on Mian Iftikharuddin, ex-President of the Punjab Congress Party for 10 years, who was released recently. The idol of the Congress Party barely a month ago, no sooner he leaves the fold than he becomes a black sheep of the family. Why, his very intelligence and steadfastness (as also his wife's social graces) are called into question (see "Last Page", October 14th). This same intolerance has been shown to Abdul Qayyum, ex-Deputy leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislature, who also recently broke away from the Congress fold.

Yes, it's very disappointing to find that there are few men who can resist giving a parting kick to a so-called renegade (or is he a patriot still?) at the behest of prejudice and the Congress junta?

If E. J. M. will read the LAST PAGE of October 14 again, he will find that the "Chronicle", far from making an unsporting attack, gave the Mian Sahib due credit for his good qualities and deeds. But when a politician changes his loyalties he must be prepared for criticism from the comrades he leaves behind.

"A STUDENT" writes from Bombay a long and fairly abusive letter a few extracts from which are reproduced below:—

I had hoped that the recent brutal atrocities of our Indian communists would put an end to your misguided belief in your "communist friends." It is most disappointing to find a confirmed nationalist like you taking up cudgels on behalf of these black sheep of Indian politics, and refusing to see them in their true hideous colours....

Their murderous attack on Congressmen at the Lal Baug meeting is in keeping with their infamous backstabbing policy. The Communist Party of India has been openly conniving at bureaucratic methods. In their eagerness to get into the good books of Government, they have lost sight of all morals, decency, and self-respect, and have become professional "boot-lickers." They have fawned like cringing servile whining spaniels at the feet of the bureaucracy, licking their chops in anticipation of the crumb of official favour.... The "comrades" are themselves (self-appointed) fifth-columnists of British Imperialism, and are being used to quench the spirit of independence. The average nationalist student has nothing but scathing contempt for them....

I am glad that the U. P. Government opened its eyes to the menace of "People's War" and had the presence of mind to ban it. When are the other provinces going to open their eyes?.....

What beats me is that you, a staunch nationalist, should commit yourself to hold brief for these traitors. Fellow-fighters of freedom? Indian Communists? Tell me another, Chronicle.

I will.

Even granting all that you say about Communists (much of which is manifestly wrong—e.g. How could the U. P. Government take action against AGENTS of imperialism?), does it justify the violent goondaism to which these men were subjected and which the LAST PAGE condemned?